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••ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Mohawk Sinking Is a Mystery

France Rejects New Deal Ways

Jury Will Hear of PWA Graft

Louisiana Stages Long Clash

China Sees Missionaries Flee

Prince of Wales Is a Composer

UNITED STATES Government investigators see the sinking of the steamship Mohawk develop into a tragic mystery. With 35 bodies recovered and a dozen persons aboard still unaccounted for, the collision of the Havana-bound steamer under lease to the Ward Line with the Norwegian freighter Talisman takes on strange aspects. Joseph B. Weaver, head of the Bureau of Navigation, starts an official inquiry and Capt. Edmund Wang of the crippled Talisman testifies that as the Mohawk was passing his ship for some unknown reason she sheered sharply to port directly across the Talisman's bow and, in spite of the Talisman's reversed engines, was struck the blow that stove in her hull. He believes Mohawk's steering apparatus went awry. Capt. Joseph E. Woods of the Mohawk apparently went down with his ship. Some of the rescued Mohawk crew went through the wreck of the Ward Line's Morro Castle and of its Havana—Such recurring disasters, declares Washington, must be prevented.

¶ France decides not to apply the Roosevelt financial methods in its efforts to achieve economic recovery. Premier Pierre-Etienne Flandin flatly rejects devaluation of the franc and inflation as offering any hope. The Chamber of Deputies approves his act. The Roosevelt methods, the Premier explains, are not workable in France because they envisage prosperity through spending—The Flandin program is to get ahead by cutting down expenditures.

¶ Washington sees the calling of a special grand jury to inquire into charges of graft in the Public Works Administration. A $4,000,000 canal project in Texas will have first consideration. Secretary Ickes, PWA Administrator, is said to be behind the prosecution. It is strange that graft could creep into undertakings to relieve human suffering—But human greed knows no limitations.

¶ Baton Rouge, Louisiana's capital, sees Senator Huey P. Long call out the National Guard to meet armed resistance to his dictatorship. The militiamen come when 100 anti-Long citizens, armed with rifles, shotguns and pistols seize the East Baton Rouge Courthouse in defiance of the Senator's autocratic procedure. Long commands from the seclusion of a hotel suite, announcing that "mob violence has stopped" and that he will start a court inquiry into "a murder plot involving four sheriffs and a district attorney." The way of a dictator is not always easy—For the dictator or for the people.

¶ England wonders whether the National Government is about to enlist David Lloyd George in a recovery program of its own. Sir John Simon, Foreign Minister, welcomes the wartime Prime Minister upon his return to London from Wales, where his attack on the Government's economic system and the dole has won wide and enthusiastic support. As Lloyd George suddenly looms as an opposing leader, the Government meets him with frank compliments—"Undoubtedly," declares Sir John Simon, "he has spoken the mind of the nation."

¶ Rochester, N. Y., is told by Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant-economist, the big business problem business men know must be solved is the abolition of poverty. Private enterprise is uniting to aid the distribution of purchasing power so the masses can absorb the products of the machines. America has been thinking for two years. The people are getting ready for "the New Deal to come"—"We are talking a different language; we have achieved a new point of view."

¶ China sees missionaries hastening out of the Luchow and Suifu areas as the Communist hordes draw nearer. Suifu merchants feel apprehension in spite of having subscribed 100,000 silver dollars to equip local forces to fight the Reds. In Kwangsi Province, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, having driven the Communists out of Nanfeng, modernizes the city of 25,000. At his command every merchant along one mile of the main street lops off the front of his shop to make a road wide enough for motorcars—This alert soldier transforms towns to arouse the people to resist Communism.

¶ London learns that prominent in the music of King George's jubilee will be a slow march for bagpipes composed by the Prince of Wales. The Prince hands copies of the piece in his handwriting to the famous pipers of the Scots Guards, who, after praising the quality of the composition, go into intensive rehearsal. The march is called "Majorca" and is reminiscent of Spain. The Prince has often slipped into the seat of an instrumentalist in a café orchestra to show that he could keep up his end—"I'd like to have him all the time," said a conductor; "he makes a drum speak out."

Ouster of Ryan Strikes Snags
N. E. Gets Back to 'Earth' Again
New Deal Begins, Filene Says

Today in Greater Boston

And a Few Other Points in New England

Ouster of Ryan Opposed

Strong opposition was aligning today against the Curley move to oust Morgan T. Ryan, registrar of motor vehicles, and install Frank A. Goodwin in his place. Without the support of the Executive Council, which today seemed very dubious, the Governor cannot threaten the job of William F. Callahan, commissioner of public works—who alone can discharge Mr. Ryan without excuse. Nevertheless, Mr. Curley declared his intention of dismissing Mr. Callahan, should he refuse to eliminate Registrar Ryan.

The Governor has said he would endeavor sooner or later to reverse all Ely eleventh-hour appointments, of which Mr. Callahan is one.

As for Mr. Goodwin, it was openly said at the State House that he was to be rewarded for having entered the gubernatorial race against Mr. Curley's Republican opponent, thereby splitting the Republican vote.

Even if both Mr. Callahan and Mr. Ryan were eliminated, it was understood that the Executive Council would be most unlikely to confirm the Goodwin appointment without a stiff struggle against the Governor. Mr. Curley tried recently to get Mr. Goodwin appointed to the Boston Finance Commission without success, so strong is the opposition to him in that body.

Meanwhile Mr. Callahan this morning refused to act at once. "I shall wait to see what public opinion dictates," he said. This was held to indicate that Mr. Callahan would also test which way the political winds were blowing, before acting in a matter so highly political in its implications.

N. E. Shovels Way Out

Patches of mother earth uncovered by flashing snow shovels in scattered parts of New England today, were greeted in much the same way that Columbus and his crew hailed the first sight of dry land.

Snow shovels, tractors and plows were spurred into greater action by a general threat of more snow, although in Boston proper Old Sol was still holding his own in the sky at high noon, lending his welcomed support for snow removal.

A light snow fell in many parts of New England last night and the weather man promises that even if snow falls today, it will not add more than a couple of inches to the buried countrysides.

With the exception of rather bumpy driving, city streets are able to take the flow of traffic with only

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Hearing Opens On Sinking Of Liner Mohawk

Crash Spurs Demand for Truth in Morro Castle and Other Disasters

Fatality List Grows

Official demands were made in Washington today that definite and absolute steps be taken to safeguard passengers by sea.

At latest accounts, the fatality list of the Ward liner Mohawk, sunk in collision Thursday night by the Norwegian freighter Talisman, had reached 30 with 16 still missing.

In New York, the United States Steamboat Inspection Service started an investigation of the cause of the disaster, a most mysterious one, as everyone familiar with maritime affairs acknowledges.

Capt. Edmund Wang, master of the Talisman, the first witness, blamed the Mohawk.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—Loss of the liner Mohawk off New Jersey two days ago had immediate and extensive repercussions here as the tragic loss of life in an icy sea reemphasized the warnings sounded twice before during the past five months that something is wrong with American shipping.

The board of general inspectors of the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection held a hasty and extended session, at which Capt. George Fried, hero of many sea rescues, presented his views before he returns to New York to participate in the investigation of this latest tragedy of the sea.

On Capitol Hill the incident gave Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York additional and much-needed ammunition in his struggle to secure an exhaustive congressional investigation into the Morro Castle disaster. The disposition of the Senate has been to let the matter slide along and be forgotten. The same thing happened in the Vestris case. Senator Wagner sought an investigation, but senatorial lethargy prevented anything coming of it.

Can Hardly Be Ignored

The Senate can scarcely ignore the Wagner resolution, now that the grounding of the liner Havana and the sinking of the Mohawk—all, incidentally, owned or operated by the same line—emphasize so tragically the need for a searching study of what is basically wrong with America's merchant marine—or, at least, with the Ward Line. It is expected that Senator Wagner will broaden his resolution to cover the two latest disasters.

Since the Morro Castle disaster the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection has done much to strengthen its own organization, eliminate red tape and make more certain that the physical condition and equipment of ships is satisfactory before they are permitted out of port.

One hearing has been held on the possibility of fireproofing ships, another on improving firefightinig equipment and a third is scheduled on life-saving appliances. In addition legislation is being prepared to revise the laws of salvage so that financial conditions will not induce a ship master to delay an SOS call until the latest possible moment. These three subjects were all suggested by the Morro Castle case.

Break in Morale a Mystery

Nothing, however, has yet been done toward uncovering the reasons for the breakdown in the morale of the crew, which, according to the official report, was the real cause of

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Maine's Great Tidal Project Visualized

Courtesy of Maine State Planning Board

The Quoddy Bay Power Development As It Would Look When Completed

State Militia To Keep Order In Baton Rouge

Governor of Louisiana Acts After Anti-Long Faction's Coup

Captured Courthouse

Senator Long Starts Inquiry Into Alleged Conspiracy to Assassinate Him

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 26 (AP)—Gov. O. K. Allen today issued a formal proclamation declaring that "conditions of violence, insurrection and disorder" existed in Baton Rouge, and commanded the state militia to "preserve law and order in the city of Baton Rouge and the parish of East Baton Rouge." Officials did not interpret the proclamation as complete martial law.

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 26 (AP)—Senator Huey P. Long arrived here early today after an automobile dash from New Orleans, announced that "mob violence had stopped," and that he would immediately launch a court inquiry into a plot to "murder" him.

The Senator said the proceeding would be of civil character, which he did not specifically define, before Judge J. D. Womack whom he recently had Gov. O. K. Allen appoint to the East Baton Rouge District Court bench.

As he made the announcement national guardsmen assembled from varying state points, patrolled the grounds of the towering State Capitol.

Blames Oil Company

The Senator accused the Standard Oil Company of responsibility for yesterday's armed assembly of citizenry hostile to the Long domination and said his "compromise" with the company over the 5-cent oil refining tax was "off" unless the company "stopped" the violence.

"Do you know what all this is about—no you don't, I'll tell you," Senator Long told an interviewer.

"Do you know why that bunch met down there? It was because we found about, and arrested two men in a murder plot. They found they had traitors in their ranks.

"We picked up two men, one of them was going to drive the murder car.

"It was all fixed up. He was going to block my car on the highway between here and New Orleans, make it stop and force me in the ditch, and then 14 or 16 were going to come along in another car and kill me."

Seized Parish Courthouse

Armed resistance to the Long dictatorship flared last night as a group of more than 100 anti-Long citizens with shotguns, pistols and rifles seized the East Baton Rouge Courthouse.

The movement was executed so quietly that the armed forces were in full possession of the parish seat of government before news of the coup spread. The invaders met with no opposition.

Determined men shouldering weapons guarded the entrances to the building and admitted only persons presenting proper identifications.

Disclaim Responsibility

The source of the movement remained clothed in mystery. Guards refused to identify themselves. Questions were met with smiles and responses that "you won't find out."

Reports attributed the seizure to rumors that state action was planned against 100 leaders of the Square Deal Association of Louisiana, an organization pledged to destroy Huey P. Long's political dictatorship.

Headquarters of the Square Deal Association quickly disclaimed any official connection with the movement, but did not deny that members of the organization were included among those who stood guard over the courthouse.

Mrs. Roosevelt To Speak on Air In Court 'Debate'

'Anti' to Defend Ratification Following Radiocast by Will Rogers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt today offered to go on the air in a nation-wide hookup in behalf of American adherence to the World Court, if it is necessary, in order to balance the anti-Court radiocast threatened by Will Rogers.

So tense had become the last-minute struggle over American participation in the world movement for international justice, the issue is thus likely to be transferred from the floor of the Senate to the hearthstones of the American people. Also willing to inform the radio public more fully on the issue, in an attempt to counteract one of the most effective lobbies in recent history, was the majority leader, Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas.

Spreading to the People

Though the issue is spreading out over the country, in Congress the struggle is taut enough, with the outcome highly uncertain. The situation startlingly reverses the predictions of Court proponents of a few weeks ago, who confidently predicted they had ample votes in hand to bring about American membership, and, if the opinions of Majority Leader Robinson and Minority Leader Charles L. McNary, Oregon, are to be believed, the Court still has enough votes to scrape through.

The growth of anti-Court strength has been produced by a powerful and experienced lobby, utilizing some of the best strategists on the Senate floor, directed, however, by a secret group of opponents who have nothing to do with the Senate, but meet nightly in Washington to map the campaign, in view of wavering Senators, chart high-pressure publicity, and otherwise conduct opposition of an intensely practical nature. This group, it was said, had secured the services of Will Rogers, who on one or two occasions already had expressed frank hostility to American co-operation in the World Court.

Both Sides

Fair-minded observers in Washington do not question the legitimacy of this lobby pressure, nor that Mr. Rogers may express any opinion he sees fit. They were merely anxious that both sides of the case should be stated, and they could find no better proponent than Mrs. Roosevelt. And the Court proponents have been doing their utmost in lobbying, even if of an eleventh-hour nature.

On the one hand there has been the massed lobby of the Cause and Cure of War Conference, which, however, was estimated by seasoned legislators to be of dubious vote-getting value. But individual lobbyists of experience have been presenting the pro-Court view to wavering senators with considerable effectiveness.

Walsh to Vote Against Ratifying World Court

Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts has announced that he will vote against ratification by the United States of the World Court. His action follows his receipt of a telegram signed by 29 of the 40 members of the Massachusetts Senate.

This telegram expressed opposition to American entry into the Court. Senator Walsh has indicated that he will be bound by this expression of his constituents. He added that a similar expression is on its way from the members of the lower branch of the Legislature.

State Preparing To Renew Attack On Hauptmann

Severe Cross-Examination by Attorney General Gets Under Way

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FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 26—Bruno Richard Hauptmann fortified his defenses today, while the prosecution rolled up new ammunition for its savage attack on his denial that he kidnapped and killed the Lindbergh baby.

Court was in recess, but it was only an armed truce as the defendant studied his stock-trading records to account for his affluence after the $50,000 ransom was paid, as his lawyers went to inspect his home in the Bronx, and as state attorneys studied the weak points in his defense.

"He is vulnerable, very vulnerable," said Attorney General David T. Wilentz, who hammered at Hauptmann during the murder trial defendant's first half hour of cross-examination yesterday. "Wait until we get really started," the Attorney General advised.

Cross-Examination Opens

Hauptmann's matter-of-fact recital on direct examination had become dull in its last hours yesterday. Both jury and audience appeared to be growing bored. Then came an abrupt change. Almost before anyone realized what was happening, Mr. Wilentz was on his feet, ripping into the former convict with the most savage cross-examination the trial has witnessed.

The attorney general started by hammering away at the fact Hauptmann was an alien illegally in this country, and then demanded whether the witness had told and was telling the truth.

"You have had the opportunity in this court today and you still have an opportunity this minute to tell the whole truth," he reminded Hauptmann. "Have you told the truth?"

"I told the truth already," was the answer.

That was the opening. Mr. Wilentz demanded if the story the witness

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April Set for Mail By Air Over Pacific

SHANGHAI, Jan. 26—The Ministry of Communications of the National Government issued a statement today saying a Sino-American transpacific air-mail service would be inaugurated the middle of April.

Planes will start from San Francisco and Los Angeles, the statement said, and fly via Hawaii, Manila and Canton, where they will link with the China National Aviation Corporation's service.

The Chinese service connects with Shanghai, Peiping, Nanking, Hankow and with cities as far west as Chungking.

Transpacific Air Service From Alameda Planned

ALAMEDA, Calif., Jan. 26 (AP)—The City Council has approved a contract to make Alameda Airport on San Francisco Bay the American terminus of a transpacific mail and passenger service.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Pan American Airways System announces that terminals will be established on the California coast from which experimental flights will be made across the Pacific to China. According to word given out by J. T. Trippe, Pan American president. The company has arranged to lease Alameda Airport and has also arranged for temporary use of a section of the naval air station at San Diego.

Grand Jury Inquiry In Charges of Graft In PWA Set for Feb. 6

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Prompted by information supplied by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, a special grand jury today was summoned to meet Feb. 6 to investigate charges of graft in the Public Works Administration.

United States Attorney Leslie G. Garnett, who issued the call, said the inquiry would analyze "specifically one project, a $4,000,000 project in Texas." It will be the first special grand jury here since the Fall-Doheny oil cases.

Mr. Ickes, who, as Public Works Administrator, has been much criticized on Capitol Hill, would say only that after "a long and careful study of the Texas project," a full report had been submitted to prosecuting officials "for such action as they deem proper to take."

Other PWA officials declined to disclose the project on which the graft is alleged to have occurred, but admitted Louis Glavis, Mr. Ickes's ace investigator, had been in Texas three or four times within the last six weeks, and had investigated the case before the report was given to Mr. Garnett.

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Maine Hopeful Of Success For Quoddy Project

State's Delegation in Congress Declared Working Hard for Proposal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTPORT, Maine, Jan. 26—With Maine's delegation in Congress working industriously for the revised Quoddy tidal power project, there seems to be more hope now that it will eventually materialize than there has been at any time.

The main prop behind the proposal is the President himself. For many years he has been familiar with the tidal conditions in and about Passamaquoddy Bay, having passed many seasons at the summer home of his mother on Campobello Island.

The President's familiarity with the conditions in Quoddy Bay and knowledge of the region have probably contributed as much as anything else to the interest which has been taken in this project in Washington.

Dam Four Miles Long

The major project in the construction would be a dam four miles long, dividing Cobscook Bay into an upper pool, 23 square miles in area and a lower pool 14 square miles in area.

A power house would be located at the Eastport end of the dam and would be capable of producing 150,000 horsepower. Separating the upper pool from the outer bay would be a dam and gate house through which the rising tide would enter to fill the pool. Separating the lower pool from the bay near Campobello Island would be a dam with gates which would allow water to escape at low tide. Both the incoming and outgoing gates would be hinged to pre-

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President's Old-Age Pension Plan Would Double Number Benefited in Massachusetts

Cost, It Is Shown, Would Be Doubled, but as National Government Would Pay Half It Would Not Increase Present State Expense

Twice as many people in Massachusetts will receive old age assistance without additional cost to the Commonwealth if the old-age pension plan proposed by President Roosevelt is passed by Congress, Richard K. Conant, commissioner of public welfare, said today in an interview.

Massachusetts already has an old-age pension law under which 20,000 persons over the age of 70 receive an average weekly allotment of $6. This costs the State approximately $6,246,000 a year.

Under the federal plan the number of persons aided would be doubled, according to Mr. Conant, who pointed out that if the age limit were reduced from 70, as it is at present, to 65, as recommended under the federal proposed law, it necessarily would increase the number coming under the statute.

Government Would Pay Half

This, in turn, would double the cost but under the federal plan the Government would pay one half the maximum $30 per month allotment to the pensioner.

Thus the total cost of old-age assistance to the state would be $12,000,000. But with the Federal Government paying half, twice as many people would receive aid at the same cost to the state.

At present, the average monthly receipt for those aided is approximately $24 without any specific maximum limit. Under the new federal plan it is thought a $30 maximum would be set.

Some municipalities have feared an increase in administrative costs. But Mr. Conant stated that as long as the state machinery was already in motion the increase would not exceed 5 to 8 per cent. And as the State already pays one-third of the cost of old-age pensions in municipalities where the pensioner has satisfied the residence requirement, and all of the cost where the pensioner has moved about, there would be little additional expense to the municipalities.

One Weak Spot Shown

The only difficulty seen by Mr. Conant is the stipulation expected in the federal law to reduce the 20-year residence requirement, necessary in Massachusetts to receive an old-age pension, to five years.

This automatically would increase the number to be cared for and really place an appreciably increased tax burden on the State. Nothing can be done, however, Mr. Conant pointed out, until Congress acts.

In the meantime, local and state officials are closely following the legislation in Washington.

As Massachusetts is one of the few states in the country with an old-age assistance plan and a mothers' assistance law, and the second state in New England to lay plans for an unemployment insurance law, certain close study of the proposed Federal law must be made in order to make the local laws conform with the national.

Tasmania Digs Gold While Price Is High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tasmania—The high price of gold has greatly stimulated prospecting for that metal during the last 12 months, and the production last year was 6673 fine ounces, an increase of 2206 ounces over 1930, and a rise in value from £9941 to £44,541.

Production has been at a very low ebb for some years because some of the big producers closed down. Since 1880 to the end of last year 1,932,326 ounces had been produced, the value being £7,804,065. Two mines which have produced 232,000 and 457,000 ounces respectively, are likely to be reopened in the near future. Most of the mines have been abandoned at a comparatively shallow depth, and the belief of the geologists is that gold persists to great depths.

The Government has been informed that the plans for reopening one of the mines with English capital will require hydro-electric power from state mines to draw water from one of the abandoned mines at the rate of 8,000,000 gallons a day. This mine is about three miles from a river and met with considerable trouble from water. At the time it closed down it had the largest pumping plant in the world, with a capacity of 5,000,000 gallons a day.

U. S. Seeks Buyer Of Cottage By Sea With Lighted Front Yard Thrown In

A cottage by the sea with a never-failing light in the front yard and not too far from habitation of others, is literally "going a begging."

High above the roar of the surf on a pleasant bluff looking out into Massachusetts Bay is a six-room and bath wooden frame dwelling that was once the cozy home for the family of lamp lighters that cared for Long Island Head Light, important guide to navigation approaching Boston harbor.

The white painted house is at the base of the light, towering 52 feet from the ground to tell mariners within a radius of 17 miles that the 5500 candlepower light identified Long Island where the Federal Government maintains a fort and the city of Boston has institutions.

While the light itself was first established in 1820 and has been functioning ever since, the house is not as old as the light. Because automatic control of lights was not known at the start of this century, the Government employed lamp lighters at each lighthouse to light the lanterns at night and extinguish them at daybreak.

Shelter for the lamp lighters and their families was provided by building comfortable homes as close to the light as possible and in some cases inside the tower of the lighthouse.

On Long Island, the house was built in 1900 and was occupied by lamp lighters and their families until late in 1929, when astronomical time switches were installed to control the light. The house was vacated, and since then has been "surplus baggage" for the lighthouse service.

Efforts to find a use for it have failed, and it was offered to the War Department for use of some officer stationed at Fort Strong, whose family was near by. If this offer is not accepted, the house will be offered for sale by sealed bids, the highest one to take the property.

To unload the property, which contains a liberal amount of land, and be relieved of responsibility, officials would accept virtually a song in exchange; but federal law requires everything to be sold to go up for bids.

Chinese Troops Forced to Leave Chahar Frontier

NANKING, Jan. 26 (AP)—News of apparently imminent settlement of the Chahar-Jehol border incidents were received with evident satisfaction at the National Government's Foreign Office today.

Officials professed ignorance of the details of the proposed settlement, however, merely saying, "The National Government hopes for an early settlement of the dispute at the border in order to avoid aggravation of an already complicated situation."

PEIPING, China, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Japanese military command at Kalgan, Chahar, reported today the disputed Jehol-Chahar border district had been cleared of Chinese.

Colonel Matsui, commanding the Japanese military mission at Kalgan, reported to Major Takahashi, Japanese military attaché here, that quiet prevailed in the border area.

Japanese-Soviet Clash On Manchurian Border Reported Aggravated

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP)—A Reuterz dispatch from Dairen, Manchuria, today said Japanese troops were reported to be massing at Hailar for an offensive against Soviet forces concerned in a recent skirmish in the Boinor Lake district. Hailar is in the Province of Khingan in West Manchuria.

Ouster of Ryan Strikes Snags
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New Deal Begins, Filene Says

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slight delays. Deep holes in the drifts along street curbings bear mute testimony to the successful efforts of motorists to extricate their machines from interment. Buses forced to the sides of the highways by the first snow-burst dragged to their destinations.

A total of 9000 workers was slowly but surely eliminating the 12-foot drifts in Boston streets with the prospect that two-way traffic will be possible on side streets within another day.

* * *

In Maine, the prospects are not so bright, with the prediction that one week more would be required to clear the streets in the cities of Portland and Lewiston. A new type of vehicular tube is the snow underpass.

An aftermath of the storm in practically every New England city was the appeal of traffic authorities for motorists to get their cars off the city streets when a big storm brews. Buried cars have seriously impeded snow clearance, added heavily to traffic congestion and unnecessarily retarded community efforts to recover from the storm.

New Deal, Filene's Topic

This is not the third year of the New Deal—it is the first. So said Edward A. Filene, liberal Boston merchant, to the City Club of Rochester, today. "What has happened so far has not been a new deal; it has been a preparation for one.

"The problems which confronted us two years ago have not yet been solved. Unemployment is still widespread; business still lags. And yet how different is America! We have achieved a new viewpoint. We are talking a different language."

This coming year, Mr. Filene said, will determine how far capitalists will go to defend and perpetuate the capitalist system, "and how much we business men are really interested in our business system."

The present Administration is the champion and not the enemy of the business man, he said. In spending billions and billions for relief, it has actually managed to keep out of competition with private business. "This is the most amazing feature of the whole Administration program—and makes the claim that the President is the enemy of private business look ridiculous."

Interest Rate Cut Likely

Interest rates of 5½ per cent on home mortgages held by Massachusetts Insurance Companies were today in prospect. Governor Curley, after wielding all possible powers of persuasion, claimed a victory for his lower mortgage interest policy with respect to the insurance companies, although no promise was actually voted by the companies themselves.

The Governor revealed the extent to which he had brought pressure to bear on the companies. After his threat that the insurance companies would face public compulsion just as the power utilities face it, if they do not co-operate, one insurance company declared its willingness to reduce its home mortgage rate. Others, said the Governor, followed suit.

"I took the silence of the rest for assent," he said. "That's the way we do things at Tammany. We don't count the negative votes."

The Governor told the company representatives that bills were pending in the Legislature calling for interest reductions to as low as 4 per cent. These, he said significantly, "are too radical and I will oppose them—if you agree to the 5½ per cent rate.

"The proper course," he said, "is a middle one."

Mayor Defends Ban

If Sean O'Casey's play "Within the Gates" were to be produced in Boston, the moral code established for the city by law would have to be changed. Thus Mayor Mansfield last night defended his ban on the play.

He appeared before a group of prominent Beacon Hill residents, meeting to preserve the historic Charles Street Church—all unknowing that the meeting had just censured his ban on the play. He told the group that the law was there, and that he only enforced it as his mayoral duty. Let objectors consider changing the law, he said.

Relief Fund Grows

The Emergency Campaign total today reached $1,115,342.

"This," said the committee, "is the sort of distress you are helping to care for:

"We came across a man who had collapsed on a doorstep while selling soap to a housewife. It was found that he had been earning barely $7 weekly on the average for many weeks. On this he was trying to support a wife and three children, all living in a single small room in danger of eviction for nonpayment of rent. His family was obviously seriously undernourished.

"It is this case and thousands like it that the various charity organizations are helping. Your contribution makes the help possible."

Steuer to Speak

A legend among his profession is Max D. Steuer, New York attorney, who is in Boston today to speak at the annual banquet of the Boston University Law School Association at the Hotel Statler tonight. So potent is his reputation said to be in East Side New York that the mention of his name often brings an opponent to terms. A host of the legal profession in the city, Governor Curley, Mayor Mansfield, and Daniel E. Marsh, president of Boston University, will be ranged about the table to welcome him.

Max Steuer by his own efforts literally crawled up from the swarming Ghetto in New York, where he was born. He is one of the leading trial lawyers of the country and is now said to earn an income of half a million a year from personal services. Notable among his triumphs was the investigation and prosecution of the officials of the Bank of the United States in New York City, which collapsed spectacularly after mismanagement of its funds by its officers, Elmer Rice, the playwright, was said to have had Mr. Steuer in mind when he was creating the chief character in his play, "Counsellor at Law."

Extravagance Charged

Massachusetts is today witnessing "the most extravagant administration" in its history, John W. Haigis, defeated candidate for Lieut. Governor on the Republican ticket last November, declared today.

In an address before the Hampden, Hampshire, Berkshire, and Franklin County Women's Republican Club, he urged the Republicans in Massachusetts to perform a duty clearly laid before them. That duty, he declared, is to conduct a campaign for sane, honest administration of public affairs.

He charged the Democrats with blocking practical solutions for unemployment, taxpayers' relief, police co-ordination, and highway safety during the past years of Republican dominance in the Legislature only to come out today sponsoring these ideas as their own. He also charged that the money now being spent under the guise of employment relief is for the purpose of perpetuating the machine now in control of state politics.

The reason for the Republican defeat in November, according to Mr. Haigis, was lack of capable leadership coupled to a belief by the voters that a Republican victory would cut off a large amount of federal relief.

N. H. Business Better

Business in New Hampshire is decidedly on the uptrend, said Collector of Internal Revenue Peter M. Gagne of Portsmouth, N. H., today.

For the first six months of the current fiscal year, he said, there have been substantial gains in total receipts and income collections for the New Hampshire district. Total receipts for the first half of the fiscal year which began July 1, 1934, were $2,230,681—a gain over the figure of $2,178,369 for the same period of 1933.

Increase in income tax collections is more marked, according to Mr. Gagne's figures. For the first half of this year the collections were $668,970, compared to $466,101 for last year at the same time.

Briefs

Cleaning up of the performances in Boston's two burlesque houses was recommended yesterday by two officials of the Watch and Ward Society of Boston in a visit to Mayor Mansfield.

* * *

Increase by a half cent a quart in the prices paid to New England milk producers by dealers was the major recommendation of leaders of the dairy industry now in Boston awaiting hearings next week on the proposed amended Federal milk license for the Greater Boston sales area, the Associated Press reports.

* * *

Efforts to secure $2,000,000 in Federal money to build a bridge above the oil works on the Taunton River, Fall River, to replace the Slade's Ferry bridge, were being pushed by Lieut.-Gov. Joseph L. Hurley, and officials of the State Department of Public Works.

* * *

Gov. Louis J. Brann and Atty. Gen. Clyde R. Chapman of Maine will confer with federal officials Monday in Washington on a legal agreement to be prepared in connection with the proposed Passamaquoddy Bay tide power development, the Associated Press says.

* * *

A survey of the effects of the processing tax, wage differentials and Japanese competition, which "were driving the textile industry from New England," was urged by George C. Clark, executive secretary of the Pawtucket Chamber of Commerce, at the opening session of the New England Association of Commercial Executives at Gardner, Mass., the Associated Press states.

* * *

A statement was made yesterday before the State Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission that three-quarters of those who were granted liquor licenses in Lawrence last year were known to have been engaged in the illegal sale of liquor during prohibition. This statement was made by Dr. Paul A. Oskar, chairman of the Lawrence licensing board.

Closing Branch Line Allowed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—The New Boston Railroad Company and the Boston & Maine Railroad Company were authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday to abandon the entire railroad of the former from Parker to New Boston, N. H. The authorization was made over a protest of the New Boston Chamber of Commerce, but there were no opposing witnesses at the hearings.

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Solution to Junior Crossword

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N	G	C		E	V	E
R	E		E	R	A	P
A		F	I	R		T
T	E	A	L		M	U
E	R	I		P	I	N
S	E	R	V	I	L	E

Boston Sees Streamlined Engine

By a Staff Photographer **Commodore Vanderbilt**
New York Central Line's New Locomotive on Display at South Station.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Metropolitan Opera	Metropolitan Opera; dance music	Jack Little and his orchestra	Talk, Fred Hoey
5:15	Violin soloist		"Child Labor," talk	Le Paradis Band
5:30	Harvest of Song	"Our American Schools"; talk	Book talk	Discovery Night; amateur show
5:45	Children's program			
6:00	Irish Minstrels	"Evening Tattler"; sketches; music	News Service	Arthur Murray; soloists; orchestra
6:15	Delaporte Orchestra		Dramatic sketch	
6:30	News; features	Records; news	Sport Review	Fisher Orchestra
6:45	World in Review	"Sport Parade"	Melody Limited	Speakers; music
7:00	John Herrick, songs	Neal O'Hara	"Everybody's Secret," sketch	News Service
7:15	Nature League talk	NBC speaker		Renard Orchestra
7:30	To be announced	"Pick and Pat," comedy; orchestra	Arden Orchestra; vocal soloists	Golf lesson
7:45	Monitor Feature			Alexander Orch.
8:00	Art in America talk series; Grace Hayes.	Sketches and music, with Sigmund Romberg & William Lyon Phelps	Roxy and his Gang; soloists; chorus; con. orch. Soloists; orchestra	String ensemble
8:15				Getting the News.
8:30	George Olsen and his orchestra			Jubilee Singers
8:45				'Soldiers Unm'sk'd
9:00	Radio City Party; soloists; orchestra	Rose Bampton; vocal duo; orch.	Lily Pons, soprano; chorus; orchestra	Gill Orchestra
9:15				News Service
9:30	National Barn Dance program from Chicago; soloists and specialties	"Gibson Family," musical comedy, written for radio; soloists; orchestra	Willard Alexander and his orchestra	Himber Orch.; Joey Nash; readings
9:45				
10:00	Speaker; ERA Orchestra concert	Forecasts; "Let's Dance"; 3-hour dance program;	String quartet	Talk, W. A. Brady
10:15			Jack Renard and his orchestra	Saturday Revue; soloists; orchestra
10:30				
10:45			Musical Rhymester	"Child Labor," talk
11:00	Reports; feature		News Service	Glen Gray's Casa Loma Orchestra.
11:15	Don Humbert; orch.	Murray, Cugat, Goodman, and their orchestras	Bruins - Canadiens hockey report	Perley Stevens & his orchestra
11:30	Charlie Davis and his orchestra		Green Orchestra	
11:45				

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
10:45	String Quartet	Mexican Typica	Book talk	Morning service of Tremont Temple Baptist Church; sermon; quartet; soloist; organ
11:00	News; NBC vocalist	Morning service from Old South Church in Boston; sermon; choir and	Morning service from Temple Israel; sermon, Rabbi Harry Levi;	
11:15	"The Ailing House"			
11:30	Samovar Serenade			
11:45	Reports; features			
12:00	"Gigantic Pictures";	organ	chorus; organ	Jewish dramatic program
12:15	Sam Hearn; music	Speaker; orchestra	Talk; string orch.	
12:30	Radio City Music Hall of the Air: soloists;	University of Chicago Round Table	Tito Guizar; orch. From Monte Carlo	Jewish dramatic program
12:45				
1:00	chorus and symphony orchestra	Dale Carnegie's facts period	Religious period, with speakers, soloists and vocal ensemble	String ensemble, from network
1:15				
1:30	Dr. Daniel A Poling; male quartet	Surprise Party: soloists; orchestra		Italian Serenaders: soloists; orchestra
1:45				
2:00	Anthony Frome	"Daniel in Lion's Den"; drama	"Lazy Dan, the Minstrel Man"	Melodies of Italy: soloists; orchestra
2:15	Becker dog story			
2:30	"The Bad Man," dramatic sketch with	Gene Arnold and the Commodores.	Hammerstein Music Hall of Air	Museum of Fine Arts concert
2:45				
3:00	Walter Huston and Jacqueline Logan	"Sally of the Talkies," dramatic sk.	Museum concert	New York Philharmonic - Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini,
3:15				
3:30	National Vespers: Dr. Harry E. Fosdick	Don Mario, tenor; music; speaker	People's Symphony Veterans' Band; vocal soloist	
3:45				
4:00	"Alice Through Microphone"; drama; music	Rhythm Symph'y; De Wolf Hopper.	Special network religious hour from Detroit; talk; music	conductor; Lawrence Gilman; Bruckner, Strauss, Bach program
4:15				
4:30	Morton Downey; Guy Bates Post; orchestra	Reser Orchestra. Dream drama		
4:45				
5:00	"Rosas and Drums," Civil War drama	Serenade: soloists; orchestra.	Soloist; organ	"Open House"; soloists; orchestra.
5:15			ERA Civic Orchestra concert	
5:30	LaPrade Travelogue. Tschune dog story	"The House by the Side of the Road"	Gov. J. M. Curley	Sanderson and Crumit; orchestra
5:45				
6:00	Reports; features	Religious period, from New York.	Popular or.; soloists.	night; orchestra.
6:15	Spiritual Singers			
6:30	"Grand Hotel"; network dramatic sketch	Salute program. Popular vocal	"Smilin' Ed"	Boy from Ireland. Voice of Experience
6:45			News Service	
7:00	Jack Benny and company; Bestor Orch.	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round; music	Alex. Woollcott; Armbruster Orch.	Evening service of Tremont Temple Baptist Church; sermon;
7:15				
7:30	Joe Penner; Harriet Hilliard; orchestra	cordings	Will Rogers; soloist; quartet; orch.	
7:45				
8:00	Symphony Orchestra, Sir Hamilton Harty, conductor; Lauritz Melchior, tenor	Ruby Newman and orchestra, with Del Castillo and vocal sextet	Musico - Dramatic; soloists; orchestra Paige Orchestra; guest soloists	male quartet; choir; organ Beethoven recital Law School talk
8:15				
8:30				
8:45				
9:00	Countess Olga Albani; Previn Orch.	Rakov's Music and popular soloists.	Symphony Orch. Victor Kolar, conductor; Emanuel List, basso	ERA Opera Orchestra, Raffaelo Martino, conduct. News Service
9:15				
9:30	Walter Winchell	American Album of Familiar Music		
9:45	Adventures of Sherlock Holmes, sketch.			
10:00	Pickens Sisters	Jane Froman; choir; Black's Or.	Old - Fashioned Amateur Night, from Opera House, Boston	Wayne King and his orchestra
10:15				
10:30	An American Fireside: interview	Ranny Weeks's Orchestra; soloists.		Moliere's 'Le Bourgeois G'ntlih'mme'
10:45				

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WNAC, Oberlin Conservatory of Music program: woodwind quintet.
11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: history program.
3:00 WBZ, Radio Guild drama: Marlow's "Dr. Faustus."
3:00 WNAC, "Your Hostess, Cobina Wright"; soloists; guests; orchestra
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, Richard Himber's Orchestra; Joey Nash, tenor soloist.
8:30 WBZ, Carefree Carnival: popular variety program from San Francisco.
8:30 WEEI, Gladys Swarthout; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; tenor soloist.
9:00 WNAC, Lucrezia Bori, soprano; vocal ensemble; concert orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, "Proud Lady," network dramatic sketch.
9:30 WEEI, Otto Harbach Musicale: soloists; players; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Gene Arnold: Lullaby Lady; male quartet; concert orchestra.
10:15 WBZ, "America in Music": "A Lesson in Geography"; soloists; orchestra.
10:45 WAAB, Fray and Braggiotti, French and Italian piano team.
11:30 WEEI, St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, Vladimir Golschmann, conductor.

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Liquor Logic Tested In State Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 26—Two measures to amend the state liquor laws were introduced into the Legislature yesterday by William J. Callahan of Keene.

One bill, if enacted, would make the State responsible for the welfare of families of persons imprisoned for drunkenness who had purchased their liquor from state-licensed stores.

"The State should be willing to accept the burden of aid to the distressed as a result of the passage of a liquor law as well as the added income from a liquor sales tax," declared Mr. Callahan.

The other bill would require the State to pay all damages caused by a person driving under the influence of liquor, provided the liquor was purchased at one of the state stores licensed under the law.

Monitor Radiocast On India's Issues

THE weekly series of feature programs, consisting of selections from The Christian Science Monitor and its Weekly Magazine Section, will be continued on Saturday, Jan. 26, at 7:45 p. m., eastern standard time, over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. The subject, "Britain and Her Indian Problems," an analysis of several articles from the Weekly Magazine Section, will be discussed by Ernest Beaufort, Monitor radiocaster.

Beginning Saturday, Feb. 2, the Monitor's Feature program will be radiocast at 7 p. m., and each Saturday thereafter.

WBZ and WBZA operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. W1XAZ operates on a short wavelength of 31.35 meters.

Curley Takes Interest Cut To Insurance Companies

Successful in influencing Massachusetts bankers to reduce their mortgage interest rates from 6 to 5½ per cent, Governor Curley yesterday launched a campaign to have insurance companies do the same thing.

At the Governor's request, Merton L. Brown, State Insurance Commissioner, today called a conference of representatives of Massachusetts insurance companies to be held this afternoon at the State House. The Governor hopes that they will reduce their mortgage interest rates to 5½ per cent.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and colder tonight and Sunday; lowest temperature tonight 6 to 10 degrees; fresh northwesterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair with a cold wave tonight; Sunday fair and colder.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair; colder tonight and Sunday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds over north portion and fresh possibly strong northwest winds over south portion; generally fair weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	18	18	Minneapolis	4	18
Bermuda	56	60	New Orleans	42	48
Chicago	22	30	New York	18	20
Denver	42	68	Norfolk, Va.	26	28
Helena, Mont.	48	56	Philadelphia	22	22
Jacksonville	32	50	St. Louis	32	40
Kansas City	28	52	San Francisco	50	66
Los Angeles	60	84	Washington	22	22
Miami, Fla.	44	68			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 26.
B—Maximum Jan. 26.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 3:42 p. m.; height, 8.3 feet.
Sunday, 4:05 p. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:10 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Partly cloudy; trace of snowfall; maximum temperature 38 degrees above zero; minimum 24 above.

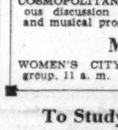
Boston Events
Tonight

Theaters

"THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD" (Colonial), D'Oyly Carte Company, 8:15.
"THE FIRST LEGION" (Plymouth). The ideals and the problems of the Jesuits portrayed by Bert Lytell and an all-male cast, 8:30.

Movies

KEITH'S — "The Iron Duke." The Duke of Wellington at Waterloo and elsewhere, portrayed by George Arliss in a British picture. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 5:58, 7:55, 9:54.
EXETER—"The Count of Monte Cristo." 2:55, 5:45, 8:40.
FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Murder in the Clouds." Fenway, 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 9. Paramount, 10:43 a. m., 1:11, 3:34, 6:07, 8:35. Also "Maybe It's Love."
FINE ARTS—"Man of Aran." 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45.
ORPHEUM—"Broadway Bill," race horse story, with Myrna Loy. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Vaudeville.
METROPOLITAN—"The Gilded Lily," with Claudette Colbert, Jimmy Savo, comedian, on stage. Sevitzky's orchestra. 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:40, 10:25.
MODERN—"The President Vanishes." 10:30 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "The County Chairman."



STATE—"David Copperfield," Dickens' story filmed on both sides of the Atlantic with big cast including W. C. Fields, Edna May Oliver, Herbert Mundin. 11:30 a. m., 1:55, 4:35, 7, 9:40.
BOSTON—"One Exciting Adventure," with Neil Hamilton. 10:21 a. m., 1:25, 4:29, 7:31, 10:13. Vaudeville.
SCOLLAY—Will Rogers in "The County Chairman." 11:30 a. m., 3:05, 6:20, 9:30. Vaudeville.
TREMONT—Ronald Colman in "Cynara" and Rosemary Ames in "Pursued." 9 a. m. to 11.
UNIVERSITY—W. C. Fields in "It's a Gift." 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. Also Greta Garbo in "The Painted Veil."
STRAND — "Judge Priest," with Will Rogers. 1, 3:54, 6:48, 9:42. Also "Return of the Terror."
SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Marching With Science"; Ernest Truex in "His Lucky Day"; "Good Badminton"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.
UPTOWN—Frankie Thomas in "Wednesday's Child." 2:40, 5:35, 8:25. Also Shirley Temple in "Bright Eyes."

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Symphony Hall, 8:15.

Other Events

PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY—Boston Cubs vs. Quebec Beavers, 8:30.
TRACK MEET—Frout Memorial Games. Boston Garden, 7:30.
POLO—White Mountain Polo Ranch vs. Harvard; Harvard J. V. vs. First Corps Area; Winchester Aces vs. Battery A. Commonwealth Armory, 8.

Sunday

Music

MENUHIN — Violinist. Symphony Hall, 3:30.
PUBLIC LIBRARY—"The Background of Wagner's Nibelungen Trilogy," by George Pratt Maxim. Assisted by Ethel Tupper Maxim, reader; Blanche Greenaway Allen, contralto; and the Capella trio, 3:30. A program of songs and arias by Arthur Bouton, lyric tenor, and Margaret Godding, coloratura soprano, 8.
GARDNER MUSEUM—Karl Zeise, cellist; John Gruber, pianist; Leo Litwin, accompanist, 2.
ART MUSEUM—FERA Symphony Orchestra, Will Dodge, conductor, 2:30.

Other Events

OLD SOUTH FORUM—"The Influence of the Press," by Bruce Bliven, 3:15.
FORD HALL FORUM—"Is There a Chosen Race?" by Prof. J. B. S. Haldane of London University, 7:30.
DORCHESTER OPEN FORUM—"What Is Going On at the Present Time in Russia?" by R. Abramowitz, vice-president of the Socialist International, Wellington Manor, Dorchester, 11 a. m.
SNOW TRAIN—For Greenfield, N. H. Sections leave North Station 8 and 8:30 a. m.
COSMOPOLITAN STUDENT CLUB—Various discussion groups, following supper and musical program, 3 Joy St. 5.

Monday

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Poetry reading group, 11 a. m.

To Study Cotton Laws

GARDNER, Mass., Jan. 26 (AP)—The New England Association of Commercial Executives yesterday was told a survey would be made in textile cities to determine the effect of legislation on the cotton industry.

Armchair Travelers Go on Tour By Picture Card and Loudspeaker

An illustrated radio talk may sound like an announcement of the coming television era. But in an unusual educational venture via the radio to begin Feb. 7 over Yankee Network stations in New England, the listener will hear interpretive talks on the history of art with the advantage of having in hand the pictures about which the lecturer will talk.

The lectures, which will be given every Thursday evening at 8:15 through to April 25, are presented in co-operation with the Bureau of University Travel and the University Prints. President H. H. Powers of the bureau, famous art lecturer and author, will broadcast the series entitled "Art Through the Ages."

An excellent opportunity exists in this new venture, the sponsors say, for what is called "group listening." In England this movement has assumed important proportions. It is suggested that a group be formed to hear the lectures. Discussions could be held preceding and following the broadcasts.

The first 10 pictures covering the first lecture will be sent out free to anyone who requests them, along with a folder and a letter. The Bureau of University Travel has offices at 11 Boyd Street, Newton, Mass.

Juneau Airport Work Begun

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—Work on an airport, to serve the Pacific Alaska Airways this spring and summer, has been started in Juneau, according to word received here. Concerning the possibility of an airport for Ketchikan, it is known that federal officials were in favor of pressing for a field here. Both Ketchikan and Juneau are in mountainous, rainy localities cut up by salt-water channels. Planes serving the region are generally equipped with pontoons. At Ketchikan they are forced to tie up at floats.

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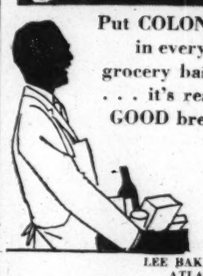

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Rapid Strides Toward Recovery In Australia the Last Four Years Celebrated on Foundation Day

Credit in Good Shape, Budget Balanced, Imports Increased, Pensions, Salaries and Wages Generally Reduced—All Aided in Pull Out of Depression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia — This country of Australia, which is not very different from the United States in size and climate, though with but 6,600,000 inhabitants, has, in recovering from trade depression, set an example in self-help of very wide application.

No country was harder hit by the slump. No country of corresponding significance — possibly excepting Japan which has adopted a comparable policy—has been more successful in winning its way back to conditions of economic stability. Australia is still confronted with hard times. Western Australia, the biggest of its sparsely inhabited states, finds its difficulties such that it has been agitating to be relieved of the costly responsibilities of federation. But the contrast between the general Australian situation now and what it was four years ago is astonishing.

Indications

In September, 1931, Australian Commonwealth credit, as shown by the price of 4 per cent Federal stocks, was on a basis of over 6 per cent. It is now little more than 3 per cent. Unemployment has been reduced from 30 per cent to 20 per cent. Overseas trade, despite extraordinarily low prices for Australian produce in world markets, has increased materially. Exports have gone up from £79,000,000 in 1931-32 to £97,000,000 last year. Imports in the same period have risen from £44,000,000 to £59,000,000. At the same time the Federal budget has been balanced, and Australia from falling each year deeper and deeper into debt, has been paying its way, while its commodity balance of annual trade has become more than sufficient to cover all public interest charges overseas.

The improvement in Australian credit has been such that the Commonwealth Government has been able to put through debt conversion operations on a scale sufficient to very materially reduce the deadweight of annual debt-charges upon the revenue.

Australia's recovery dates from 1931. A carefully regulated devaluation of the currency was then adopted as a settled policy. The rate of exchange as first fixed was 30 per cent below sterling parity. Later on, about the time that sterling was itself devalued in relation to gold, the Australian pound was brought down further. Since then Australian exchange—in common with that of New Zealand—has been kept at a uniform rate of approximately 25 per cent below sterling.

Economies Followed

Currency devaluation gave the hard-pressed Australian producer a much needed breathing space. But it was only part, and that the easiest portion, of the policy adopted. The other part consisted in most drastic economies in which heavy sacrifices were asked for and stanchly shouldered by every class of the community. Pensions, salaries and wages were heavily reduced all round.

A 20 per cent cut was effected in all adjustable Government expenditure. A 22½ per cent reduction of interest was made in internal governmental debts. Savings bank rates of interest on deposits and advances were lowered. Relief was given in respect of private mortgages. At the same time revenue was increased by raising the sales tax from 2½ per cent to 6 per cent of turnover.

The scheme was skilfully devised so that the burden should fall as equally as possible on everyone, and the public response it evoked was magnificent. The leaders of the Opposition in the Federal Parliament associated themselves with the Government in a great and successful effort to prevent default. So universal was the self-sacrifice displayed that all but 3 per cent of the holders of internal public debt agreed to exchange into conversion stock giving substantially lowered incomes.

Australia has thus established confidence firmly. It has also shown solidarity of national effort that has knitted its far-flung people more closely together than ever before.

Thomas Buckland, presiding at the last annual meeting of the Bank of New South Wales, the leading commercial banking institution in Australia, summed up the situation. The difficulties to be faced he said, were considerable, but there was no reason to suppose they were insuperable. If they were squarely met, Australia, in his opinion, could look forward with confidence to "prosperity surpassing anything known in the past and based upon more stable foundations."

Mr. Buckland's optimism is widely shared both in Sydney and in Melbourne. It is an optimism resting upon the solid basis of the big progress already made.

Australia Moves Out of Depression

Upper Left: Courtesy of New South Wales Government Printer
Upper Right: Courtesy of Australian High Commissioner. Center: Ewing Galloway. Lower Right: © Sport & General. Lower: © Aerial Photo by Milton Kent.

Abundant Activity Throughout Commonwealth

Upper Left—Burrinjuck Dam on Flood. Upper Right—Sheep in Australia, One Source of National Wealth. Center—The Commonwealth Offices and Seat of Government at Canberra, Australia. Lower Right—Washing for Gold at Warburton in Victoria, Australia. Lower —Aerial View of Sydney, With Harbor Bridge in Background.

Judge Changes Jury Procedure

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Weekly Review of Massachusetts Courts Covers Governor's Entry Into Litigation

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After their first sitting of 1935 to hear arguments, this week has seen the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts retired to their respective closets, busily writing opinions on the cases assigned to them by Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg, in preparation for the consultation of the court commencing next Monday, when the tentatively prepared opinions will be read, pondered on, approved or perhaps altered, before sending them forth in their final form. Many causes are in their hands, some of great importance. Next week will bring forth a batch of these opinions of the highest court.

Never before have there been so many undecided cases before the Supreme Judicial Court. It now has under consideration approximately 242, in which arguments have been made, or which have been put before the court on briefs without oral argument, on which counsel and litigants are patiently awaiting decision. Three of these 242 cases have been before the full court since November and December of 1932, or more than two years. Prior to a while ago, say four or five years back, June of a year often saw the court with no more than 40 undecided cases.

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Outstanding forward movement of the week in affairs judicial was that by Judge Nelson P. Brown, presiding in the Middlesex Superior Criminal Court at East Cambridge, in initiating a procedure in selection of jurors in a murder case. Only one prospective juror is in the courtroom at any one time during selection of a trial panel, under this new practice. All other jurors are in their jury room outside the courtroom. Thus no juror may hear the questioning of another. Heretofore jurors in capital cases have sat in the courtroom during the whole time of jury selection for a case, so they have heard fellow jurors voice opposition to capital punishment, for one reason or another, or express belief, or knowledge, of the guilt or innocence of the defendant.

Dist. Atty. Warren L. Bishop termed the new method "the biggest step taken in years to combat prejudice, bias and propaganda in the courtroom, where only justice to all should prevail." Judge Brown said, "I feel the new procedure to be an excellent idea and not only an eliminator of prejudice but a saver of time and expense."

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The strife in and over the Boston Finance Commission, which swept in before Judge Edward P. Pierce in the Supreme Court early this month, smoothed out quite peacefully yesterday. On the one hand, the commission voted to go no further with the proceeding to compel the former city treasurer, Edmund L. Dolan, to appear before it for examination in connection with its investigation of the sale of bonds to the city, and informed Judge Pierce it was discontinuing the case.

On the other hand, Judge Pierce yesterday said he would report to the Supreme Judicial court, without himself making any ruling on the matter, the petition brought by Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, appointed chairman of the Boston Finance Commission by Governor Ely, to establish his right to that position, and to enjoin E. Mark Sullivan, named chairman of the commission by Governor Curley, from presuming to act as chairman. By thus short-cutting, Judge Pierce said the case would get before the full bench for hearing at its next sitting for arguments, which begins Feb. 4.

Of Judge Kaplan's case, in which he seeks to try title to the office of chairman of the commission, Judge Pierce said, "It is a very important case covering the power of the Governor to change the commission. That is one of the things in this case —whether Governor Ely could not have properly made an appointment of Mr. Kaplan in such a way as to tie the hands of his successor. I think that is not only important in this case but in others that may happen. In my view the principal question in the case is as to whether or not the office of chairman is a public office. I think it all sums up to whether or not a man situated as Mr. Kaplan is in this case holds a public office and so cannot be removed without cause."

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An unprecedented gubernatorial action occurred in the Kaplan case yesterday when Governor Curley, through Assistant Attorney General James J. Ronan of Salem, sought and obtained leave from Judge Pierce to appear in the litigation as amicus curiae, or "friend of the court."

Governor Curley felt that, though he was not and could not be named as a party to the Kaplan suit, which is brought against the other members of the Finance Commission, that as the validity of one of his official acts is questioned in the litigation, he ought to have the right to be heard.

So when the case is argued before the full bench, an argument will be made on behalf of the Governor by the Attorney General, or the assistant, Mr. Ronan. Never before has the situation arisen of a Governor appearing in litigation, even as amicus curiae. Perhaps, the first step taken, Governor Curley may do so again.

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Not much advantage has as yet been taken by lawyers of the new rules of the Superior Court under which a certain class of cases may be referred to auditors. Only 12 such cases have been so far assigned to auditors for hearing, though the rules have been in effect three weeks, and motions to have 12 other cases so assigned to auditors are pending. But it is felt when attorneys learn the rules governing the matter and see the advantages, that litigation in this class may be cut down 50 per cent by early settlement of the causes.

State Prepares New Attack on Hauptmann

(Continued from Page 1)

had told was the same he gave in the Bronx after his arrest.

"To a certain extent," Hauptmann said weakly. A few minutes later he was answering a similar inquiry with almost the same words: "To a certain extent, yes; to a certain extent, no."

Criminal Record

Mr. Wilentz dinned that point into the jury's ears for a few moments, and then swung to Hauptmann's criminal record in Germany. He drew from the defendant testimony on his convictions for crime after the World War, his prison term, his subsequent arrests, his escape from jail. Hauptmann was reluctant in his answers at times and Mr. Wilentz capitalized on that reluctance.

Back abruptly went the questioning to the story of Hauptmann's illegal entry into the United States. Mr. Wilentz said "sneaked" every time he referred to Hauptmann's efforts to smuggle himself into this country.

Then the prosecution chief sprung the first surprise of the cross-examination. He thrust into Hauptmann's hand a cheap red memorandum book open at a certain page. His voice was loud, insistent.

"Is that your handwriting?"

"Yes, that's my handwriting," conceded Hauptmann, twisting in his chair.

"Take a look at this word particularly. Tell me if that is your handwriting, that one word there."

Hauptmann made no answer. He stared dully at the open page as if he could not comprehend what he saw.

Mr. Wilentz gave him no time. He pounded away at the question until the pallid prisoner finally acknowledged, "It looks like my handwriting, but I can't remember I ever put it in."

Then Mr. Wilentz let the tense court know the item he was forcing Hauptmann to examine. It was the notation: "$2.25 boad."

The last kidnap note delivered in return for the ransom said the baby was on the "Boad Nelly" and Wilentz wasted no time in bringing this similarity of misspelling emphatically before the jury.

He asked Hauptmann how he spelled "boat" and the witness replied correctly. Then the Attorney General shot at him, "Why did you spell 'boat' b-o-a-d?" Hauptmann murmured the book was several years old and he had improved his language.

"All right," Mr. Wilentz snapped, "at one time you used to spell 'boat' b-o-a-d, didn't you? Isn't that right?"

"No, I don't think so."

Hauptmann's white face was set determinedly. Mr. Wilentz's face was only a few feet from his own and he glared at the little attorney.

Quick Succession

Questions ripped out in quick succession, all on the same point, and Hauptmann replied, "I can't say yes or no," and, "I don't remember ever putting the word in."

Annoyance in his voice, Mr. Wilentz finally shouted: "The reason you don't say yes or no is because you know you wrote 'boad' when you got the $50,000 from (Dr. J. F.) Condon; isn't that right?"

"No, sir," the witness insisted.

But Mr. Wilentz still hammered the point. He shoved the note book and the final ransom note into the prisoner's hands and forced him to compare the two "boad's." He made him admit the spelling was the same, letter formations the same, the manner of writing the same.

A few minutes later he was having Hauptmann compare the "X's" of his conceded writing with the strange "X's" of the ransom notes. Hauptmann's calmness appeared to be vanishing rapidly under the questions.

The Attorney General hit a new line of attack. He educed testimony that Hauptmann had not worked regularly as a carpenter since April, 1932, the month the ransom was paid, and that he had been occupied as a Wall Street operator. He touched on Hauptmann's partnership with Isador Fisch and lingered sarcastically on the fact Fisch was dead and no one else could account for the $14,600 ransom money Hauptmann said Fisch gave him.

A few minutes later court adjourned and Hauptmann stepped wearily from the stand. He looked tired and perspiration wet his forehead.

Fresh Confidence Vital, Lowell Says, To Normal World

Urges New Attitude of Trust Among Nations to Restore Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 26—Nationalism is both the cause and effect of mutual distrust between nations and individuals, Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University, told a Yale audience last night urging all to adopt a new attitude of trust as a means of restoring normal times.

"No doubt," said Dr. Lowell, "governments have always been suspicious of one another, but rarely, if ever, has this been so acute and so universal as it is now. The normal channels of industry in almost every country are clogged by uncertainty of the future, political and still more, economic. The whole world is suffering from a depression in business and we attribute it to various reasons; but, however, caused, lack of confidence is the very essence of depression."

Dr. Lowell delivered the Daniel S. Lamont Memorial Lecture at Yale University, on the subject, "The Spirit of Distrust." He was introduced by Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of Yale.

Lack of confidence is due to the fact that much of the World War sentiment still survives, the speaker declared, and is destined to disappear very slowly. "Peace is harder to make than war."

One of the greatest changes, Dr. Lowell sadly noted, is the willingness of men to be influenced by the views of the masses, a by-product of mass-production business methods and the slackening hold of religion.

"It seems," he said, "there is less self-reliance, independence of thought and action than formerly; that men are more swayed by mass opinion, more regardful of it; less willing to assert their own convictions of right and wrong, no matter what the crowd may say.

"But no one can look at the world today without seeing the effects of the spirit of distrust that is lack of mutual confidence. This is well illustrated by the history of the provisions for sanctions in the Covenant of the League of Nations, and it is the main reason why the hopes raised by that document of preventing war have proved disappointing.

"Based on the belief that every member would carry out his obligations strictly, hesitation on the part of any large nation to take its part was bound to be contagious. The final test came when the League virtually declared Japan had broken the provisions of the Covenant; and not a member stirred. Humpty Dumpty had a great fall, and it is doubtful whether all the horses and men in the world can set him up again, for confidence once lost is hard to restore."

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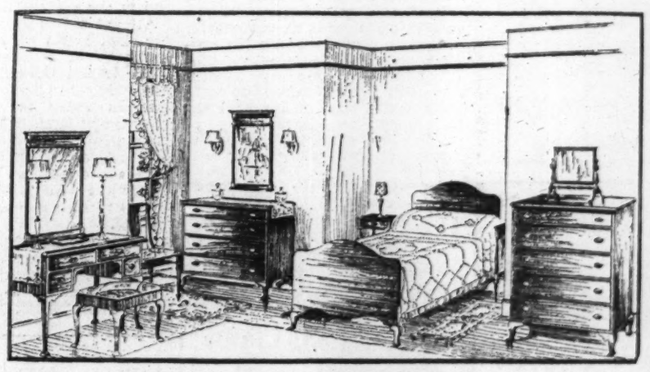

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Boulder Dam Is About Ready To Begin Its Job Controlling Rampages of Colorado River

Contractor Will Be Through With Concrete Work by July 1, Far Ahead of Schedule—Water Will Begin to Be Stored by March 1—Work Rushes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOULDER CITY, Nev., Jan. 26—Boulder Dam, sometimes called Hoover Dam, far and away the highest dam in the world, is expected to go to into use next month, according to the Government's present schedule.

The dam will not then be completed, for workmen will still be building its top while the waters of the Colorado River begin to pile up below.

So nearly finished, however, is the dam that the federal engineers give assurance of the immediate removal of two great menaces to the fertile agriculture below it. Dangerous floods on the great Colorado River are forever gone. Sufficient water for irrigation should be sure. There should be no more shortages.

The purposes of the dam in addition to flood control are river regulation, silt control, the generating of electricity up to 6,000,000,000 horsepower, and water supply for several cities, including Los Angeles.

Will Form Great Lake

When completed the dam will rise 584 feet above the waters of the Colorado between the walls of Black Canyon and will be the highest in the world. It will form a lake 125 miles long, with a shore line of over 500 miles. Its cost will be $165,000,000 and projects connected with it will cost an estimated additional $230,000,000.

Next month one of the most uncontrolled and devastating rivers in the country will be subject to business management. There will be no more booms nor depressions on the Colorado, but instead a regulated flow.

Above the dam the canyon is being cleaned up preparatory to being turned into a lake. The railroad there is being taken out, a concrete mixing plant is being dismantled, and an old camp is being torn down.

While it will take three years of normal river flow to fill up the reservoir of 227 square miles behind the dam, the start is now at hand. By June or July enough water will probably be stored to make power, but as machinery will not then be installed, the manufacture of electricity will have to wait until next December.

Night and day the dam creeps up until now within quick reach of its destined height of 587 feet above the present river level. Behind its barrier the waters will pile up until they stand 584 feet higher than they do today.

Within that distance between the river of the past and present and the river of tomorrow, the tallest skyscraper west of New York City with one or two exceptions could be dropped and its peak would be so far below the surface that it could not be seen. Only a 50-story office building, standing on the bed of the river, could put its roof above the future water level.

Complicated maneuvering by the engineers to bring the Colorado River to its new home is in process. Ever since the dam has been building, the river has been detoured around the site through artificial river beds cut through the mountains. Four have been used in high water, but at this season it courses through a single tunnel.

Why Task Is Difficult

If all that was needed was to cut off the detour and resume the old river route, the task would be simple. But water must be kept going downstream to irrigated land in the Yuma and Imperial Valleys and other irrigation zones. It is not possible to let the river begin to dam itself up completely. Only a fraction of its waters can be spared at the moment.

When the spring floods come, the reservoir back of the dam will swiftly accumulate. The river's flow has swung from such extremes as 2000 cubic feet per second and less to 210,000. At this time it is running about 4500.

To divert the river from its present circle through the mountains on the Arizona side of the canyon it will be switched into a diversion tunnel three quarters of a mile long on the Nevada side. There it will be chained until late next summer.

Gates to Hold Back Surplus

Gates are being made ready in the Nevada diversion tunnel to administer the flow of the water. The first claim on the river is for irrigation. That requirement will be filled, and then the gates will turn back the surplus and hold it in the reservoir made by the dam.

One of the most spectacular jobs in the gigantic undertaking is that of plugging the diversion tunnels 50 feet in diameter. After these bores have finished their use and all water can be brought through the permanent works, the diversion tunnels will be barricaded so that no water can get through them again.

Plugs the length of a short city block, 350 to 400 feet long, will be placed in them by filling up that much of a stretch with concrete. Two have in fact been plugged already, and work is going ahead on a third plug, which contains the gates to regulate the flow of the river. It will continue going through this diversion tunnel until the reservoir rises 260 feet, sufficiently to allow the river to take its passage through its final channels.

Record Size Pipe Line

When next summer the diversion tunnels are abandoned, the waters of the river will course through the permanent pipe lines. A pipe line sounds small, but these are probably the largest pipes ever made. They are 30 feet in diameter. Each would accommodate a two-story house inside.

The speed with which the dam is coming down the home stretch is very pleasing to the engineers of the bureau of reclamation, who have oversight of the work being done by the contractors. They say that there has never been such a record made for construction with concrete as is now established here.

The 3,000,000th yard of concrete was recently poured, not quite 18 months from the placing of the first yard. The contractor will be practically through with his work by July 1, 18 months ahead of schedule.

Doubled His Forces

He put in more and larger equipment than at first planned and almost doubled the number of his men. He has poured on an average of 5600 cubic yards of concrete for every day since he began the concrete work.

The last concrete will go into the dam soon and that means the heavy construction work of the dam will be finished about March.

The power house building will be finished about July 1. Five of the 17 units of machinery for making electricity will be installed during 1935. The balance will go in over several years.

Of the uses of the dam, elimination of floods is very important. Floods of the Colorado River have been a continuous menace particularly to the great Imperial Valley in California. The Imperial Valley lies below the level of the river and is protected by levees.

Salton Sea Relic of Disaster

Not quite 30 years ago the river broke through during floodtime and did enormous damage. The present size of the Salton Sea is a relic. Originally only a small lake it was enlarged by the flood to 515 square miles and today, after much shrinkage, it covers 287 square miles, more than the reservoir to be made by Boulder Dam. The labor of 18 months and $2,000,000 expense were needed to persuade the river to take its old river bed after the flood and break of 1906.

The largest measured flood on the Colorado brought its flow up to 210,000 cubic feet per second. This is more water than goes over Niagara Falls. The floods incidentally are caused by the melting snows from the Rocky Mountains. The river drains one-thirteenth of the area of the United States.

The real danger of floods is now gone, engineers of the bureau of reclamation here report. The dam and its regulating works will enable the Government to hold floods on the Colorado River to moderate size.

Flood Can Be Minimized

That record flood of 210,000 cubic feet per second can be stepped down to 48,000 cubic feet per second below the dam and to 35,000 cubic feet per second in the irrigation sections farther on.

However, there are several tributaries to the Colorado below here which have fair-sized floods from time to time. The engineers warn that the vigilance of the keepers of the dikes and levees cannot be entirely dispensed with.

Irrigation is the chief claim on the dam by terms of the law of Congress authorizing it. Failing of water caused very serious losses only this past summer in the Imperial Valley and other areas below the dam. This year the flow of the Colorado dropped off to 1700 cubic feet per second, making the river a shadow of itself. Its average for the last 30 years has been 22,000 cubic feet per second.

When the waters fail like that is just when they are the most needed for irrigation. If water had been stored last spring, as it will be next spring, this year's losses would have been nominal; indeed, practically nothing, it is said by the engineers.

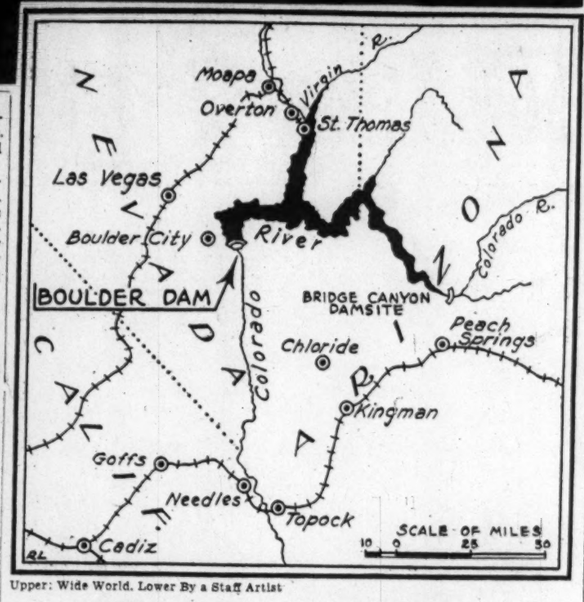
Water When Most Needed

Hereafter the flood waters of the spring will be held for use during July and August when most needed, sending down on an average of 10,000 cubic feet per second for downstream irrigation during the summer months, and decreasing to a minimum of 4000 cubic feet per second in the winter-time.

A third aid to agriculture which the dam starts on shortly is the avoidance of mud or silt carried down in the Colorado River. Unfortunately the stream took silt as well as water to the irrigation ditches and land. It has cost farmers a great deal to remove these deposits. The volume of silt carried by the river through Black Canyon where the dam is located is estimated to have averaged 300 tons a minute.

Silt is dropped whenever the velocity of the current is cut. Hence the dam will furnish a huge deposit basin for the silt to keep it out of the farmers' fields.

Boulder Dam Illumines the Night



Upper: Wide World. Lower By a Staff Artist

Where the Colorado Is Being Pinched

Upper—View by Night of Work on Boulder Dam. Bottom—Map of District.

Defensive Fighting Approved In Student Poll; Editors Divide

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—The majority of American college students would willingly bear arms in the defense of their country, but not in the invasion of another, it is shown in today's issue of the Literary Digest where results of a college peace poll are reported. More than 325,000 students in over 100 colleges were asked to vote. So far 30,000 ballots have been received.

On the question "Should the United States enter the League of Nations?" opinion is about equally divided. But the voting students were nearly nine to one in favor of government control of armament and munition industries, and four to one in favor of the drafting of wealth and the control of profits in the event of war.

The question "Do you believe that a national policy of an American navy and air force second to none is a sound method of insuring us against being drawn into another great war?" brought a two to one opinion that it is not.

The same questions, adapted for Canadian use, are being submitted to the vote of students in Queen's University. The ballots have not yet been returned.

Though criticism of the poll has been voiced, there has been much comment favorable to it.

The Pointer, published by the cadets at the United States Military Academy at West Point, reproves student expressions of antiwar sentiment, observing:

"The loudest expressions of 'peace at all costs' emanate from the collegiate publications. . . . Now The Pointer does not decry the evidences of militant pacificism thrust upon it in this manner. In fact we heartily concur with the pacifists in one respect—we abhor war as a needless, stupid waste of life, culture, and property. But we are not so ignorant of history, so oblivious to the ominous signs about us everywhere, as to believe that humanity can long avoid another war. . . . We take no notice of the fantastic schemes and plans proposed to us, first, because the schemes themselves are ludicrous to anyone with a fully developed and rational mind, and second, because the schemes emanate from a group of young deadheads in each college, who, while lacking maturity of mind and the judgment which comes from experience, still feel a need to make a big noise."

The Harvard Crimson, conservative, pessimistic still, raises the "question concerning the value of such expressions of undergraduate opinion. Placing a cross in a neat black square is quite different from opposing the decrees of one's government when the time of crisis actually arrives. Modern technical methods have added enormously to the power of those in authority. To the traditional brass bands and parading troops will be added all the more subtle appeals of professional propaganda. The radio and the press will find ample co-operation, when the time comes, from the clergymen and the judges. The naïve young men who refuse to fight in an aggressive war will soon be convinced that their bleeding country gasps for their protection."

At Yale, Editor Lyman Spitzer threw the force of the News back of the Poll. Dean Gauss spoke through the columns of the Princetonian: "the plan of the Association of College Editors to take a poll of undergraduates on certain fundamental problems of American policy is a further indication of the intelligent interest which our campuses are taking in political questions."

In description of the tremendous drive to stimulate discussion and understanding of the questions on the Peace Ballot, Editor Tom Lane wrote in The Dartmouth: "never before in this nation's history have college newspapers waged so consistent a campaign against war. Regardless of why they believed wars were fought, or by what methods they could be avoided, every undergraduate editor seems to agree that the wholesale mass murder of young men is a shocking indictment of our present civilization. Nearly all of them are still healthy-minded enough to contend that the serious and cooperative effort of these young people can aid materially the movement to remove the cause for wars from the earth."

Campus Votes All Go to War If Invaded

name of college	Can U. S. stay Out of war Yes	No	Fight if U. S. invaded Yes	No	Fight if U. S. invader Yes	No	Navy and Air Force Yes	No	Control munitions Yes	No	Universal conscription Yes	No	League of Nations Yes	No
Amherst	203	183	269	114	32	349	45	336	352	36	294	88	281	107
Chicago	647	483	719	334	128	923	232	861	1,011	77	891	178	747	321
Colgate	393	189	472	103	52	525	182	399	518	61	442	131	353	244
Columbia	444	125	412	198	37	586	130	499	578	42	513	101	398	225
Cornell	1,277	748	1,569	455	364	1,623	673	1,339	1,700	331	1,482	523	1,079	935
Dartmouth	700	380	887	193	137	923	216	860	935	150	795	281	701	373
De Pauw	341	151	391	72	80	386	109	364	450	23	396	71	280	189
George Washington	521	195	625	84	139	560	342	370	637	74	622	91	317	391
Georgia	277	107	366	16	136	234	291	89	368	17	318	64	90	291
Harvard	1,632	943	2,070	441	583	1,968	728	1,859	2,183	417	1,885	673	1,600	956
Illinois	1,040	438	1,291	177	279	1,171	576	891	1,367	110	1,193	275	607	855
Indiana	273	114	329	50	89	288	199	185	359	28	340	49	156	231
Iowa	332	92	362	61	43	371	122	302	408	30	359	62	210	207
Lehigh	395	242	582	51	106	527	271	364	499	137	487	178	213	420
Michigan	1,720	738	1,967	549	300	2,193	742	1,799	2,344	213	2,079	427	1,453	1,093
Missouri	254	124	330	41	84	285	139	237	357	22	316	58	160	208
Nebraska	496	248	666	79	164	568	288	459	701	46	625	119	335	402
Northwestern	428	215	497	133	105	532	250	398	588	59	500	142	273	361
Ohio State	620	238	719	135	174	686	359	493	799	60	745	106	461	448
Pennsylvania	1,212	563	1,440	310	291	1,453	686	1,093	1,485	296	1,362	416	828	920
Penn State	1,425	609	1,671	358	226	1,785	896	1,166	1,827	196	1,643	370	811	1,212
Princeton	1,023	503	1,382	194	375	1,178	409	1,154	1,239	343	1,173	386	988	613
Purdue	504	250	689	67	214	526	411	345	638	117	601	154	203	541
Smith	290	176	294	166	31	434	44	421	435	33	334	121	320	140
Syracuse	352	172	412	103	79	441	181	335	481	39	414	104	244	272
Temple	755	252	770	218	94	909	354	640	942	68	855	141	504	492
Texas	612	237	756	82	161	672	348	495	805	41	720	123	396	438
Wellesley	281	165	295	148	34	412	65	380	414	39	327	107	332	112
Wisconsin	1,137	396	1,198	308	183	1,312	406	1,103	1,440	101	1,314	214	782	722
Yale	570	462	883	148	303	717	237	798	878	166	771	259	679	355
Totals	20,154	9,731	24,291	5,408	4,982	24,506	8,831	20,031	26,736	3,348	23,766	6,012	15,731	14,072

President Pursues Firm Course Toward Eventual Elimination Of Utility Holding Companies

Succession of White House Conferences Held With Leaders in Power Field—Administration Skeptical of Promises of Co-operation in Control

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—The fate of electric utility holding companies was being hammered out in a succession of White House conferences here yesterday with the final outcome apparently in doubt only in respect to the method whereby this element within the industry will be ultimately eliminated.

Cheap power, the President has said, can be a reality in proportion as the lofty pyramids of holding companies are simplified, as watered stock and bonds of these companies are put through the wringer, as responsibility for ownership and operation can be directly traced.

One by one the leading figures in the power field are seeing the President. Thursday night Wendell L. Willkie, president of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, and Clarence E. Groesbeck, chairman of the board of Electric Bond and Share, were heard at a long session attended also by Frank McNinch, chairman of the Federal Power Commission, and David Lilienthal, member of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Yesterday morning James Simpson, chairman of the board of the Commonwealth Edison Corporation, Insull organization, was received alone. Further conferences are expected in rapid succession as the Administration approaches a final decision on the question uppermost in the minds and interests of every individual affected by the power industry.

Throughout these conferences, it is learned authoritatively, President Roosevelt has pursued an undeviating insistence on absolute abolition of holding companies within the not too distant future. Promises of co-operation with government if regulation will be substituted for abolition have failed to change the President's position for two reasons:

1. Mr. Roosevelt questions the ability of utility executives to make promises of co-operation good in view of the fact that any single minority stockholder could institute litigation. It is just these lengthy trials in court which are blamed for the failure of regulatory devices in the past and which the Administration feels must be prevented.

2. Mr. Roosevelt also feels that unless the holding companies are definitely destroyed during his term in office there always remains the possibility that a succeeding Administration might permit their resuscitation. Further, he feels he has no assurance that regulatory provisions would be enforced under some other Administration.

Larger Use of Power

For these reasons the White House has turned a deaf ear to the pleas of the utility executives for some form of regulation which will permit them to continue in existence. The President is anxious to have their views on the most painless method of obtaining the liquidation of the holding companies, and he is seeking their assistance and co-operation during the process. But he insists on the liquidation.

As a sort of consolation prize in return for good behavior, however, Mr. Roosevelt held out to the utility executives the prospect of government co-operation in increasing the demand for electric power. He proposes to do this through a publicity campaign conducted by the Electric Home and Farm Authority, a subsidiary of the TVA, and by pushing the sale of cheap electrical appliances.

Three distinct courses of procedure against holding companies are under consideration in the White House conferences. Each has its protagonists within the Administration circles and as yet the outcome is considerably in doubt.

Possible Procedures

The most extreme procedure would be outright government ownership of operation of power utilities. This had the distinct advantage of simplicity—and relatively—fairness. If it were adopted there would be no problem of existing securities. The Government would buy them outright and present security holders would realize something on their investment.

But government ownership has been ruled out by the President himself who has definitely decided against this course. He is opposed to any such extensive invasion of private enterprise by government regardless of the difficulties of any other course.

The most moderate proposal is that regulation be drafted which would drive out of existence all the intermediate and lesser holding companies, and permit only the "top" ones to continue. These would then be put under rigid federal control. The Federal Power Commission is inclined to favor this method, both because it would leave in existence some repository for existing securities—a private agency which would be responsible for consolidating and maintaining the values of stocks and bonds as far as this would be possible.

Gardual Abolition

The middle course—and this is the course toward which the White House tends to lean at the moment—is gradual abolition of all holding companies over a period of perhaps five to 10 years. While it has the danger, from the President's point of view, of perhaps too much delay, he nevertheless is known to feel that he could probably push the liquidation far enough during his term of office to make a reversal almost impossible.

It presents far greater difficulties from the point of view of untangling the financial set-up of the holding companies and preserving some of the value they represent than does the moderate course, but it has the merit in the President's eyes of being more definitive and more certain to be permanent in its effect.

As yet the President's power advisers have not arrived at definite recommendations as to ways of putting any of these three possible courses into effect. Use of the power of taxation is considered by those who favor the moderate procedure as possessing distinct possibilities. Taxes could be devised which would drive the middle and weak companies out of existence.

Compromise Hinted

But it is not considered likely that this method will be followed. In the first place, it is indirect. In the second, the middle course appears to have the greatest likelihood of adoption and the tax device could not be adapted to it so readily.

The power executives themselves are represented as being almost willing to meet Mr. Roosevelt, if he will abandon his middle course and agree on the moderate procedure, which would leave the "top" companies in existence. Considering the number of times in the past that Mr. Roosevelt has proved willing in the end to compromise, there is no reason for assuming that he may not give in on this issue.

But his confidants continue to insist that this is one point on which he will not compromise. Whether they are right or not, should be known within another two or three weeks.

Andrew Says It Was All or Nothing On Huge Relief Bill

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Representative A. Piatt Andrew of Massachusetts, one of the few House Republicans who voted for the Administration's $4,880,000,000 relief bill, said yesterday it was a choice of voting for that measure or having no chance to vote for continuance of any relief at all.

"If you want to know," he said, "why I regretfully broke away from most of my Republican colleagues, I will tell you. Notwithstanding the very objectionable features that remained in the bill, even as amended, there were three reasons why I voted for it.

"First, there are apparently more people this winter without means of livelihood and dependent upon assistance than ever before; second, we were told that government funds for relief will be virtually exhausted by Feb. 1 or within the next 10 days; third, the question was not one of choice between this bill or a better bill.

"As the situation stood, we had to choose between all or nothing, either to vote for this bill or to forgo any chance to vote for any continuance of relief at all. I could not bring myself to choose the latter alternative, despite my disagreement with many of the provisions of the bill."

Religious Persecution Denied by Cardenas

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 26 (AP)—President Cardenas declared yesterday neither his Government nor related institutions persecute Roman Catholics "for the fact they profess Catholicism, or any other religion."

The President, in an interview, said the Government's religious policy tends only to enforcement of existing laws. In review of the history of the Mexican church he said it retarded the social and economic evolution of the country.

At the same time President Cardenas said while there were rebellious activities in various parts of the country they are unimportant and "do not constitute a military problem for the Government nor do they endanger the tranquility of the nation."

Christian Science Program On 'Church of the Air'

Gavin W. Allan of Toronto, Ont., a member of The Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will conduct the second Christian Science period in the Columbia Church of the Air on Sunday, Jan. 27, at 1 p. m., over a nationwide network of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The Church of the Air period will not be radiocast in the Boston area. Stations WLBZ, Bangor, Me., and WDRC, Hartford, Conn., will radiocast it in the New England area. Local listeners should dial either the above stations or WABC, New York.

Mr. Allan will speak from the studios of CFRB, Toronto, a member station of the Columbia chain, on the subject, "The Unity of Men and Nations." There will also be a short musical program.

Japan Views South America

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 26 (By U. P.)—A Japanese foreign ministry mission has arrived here from Rio de Janeiro, where it has been studying the problem of Japanese immigration, in the light of new restriction laws. It declined to comment on reports that it would open negotiations at Asuncion for Japanese settlement in the Gran Chaco.

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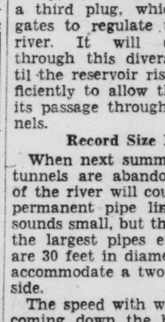
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Patronage Enters Court Debate

Unions Begin Automobile Attack

Russia to Reopen Debt Talks

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—The Senate today swept into what many hoped would be its final debate on the World Court. Meanwhile the White House continued the important series of consultations on the future—to be or not to be—of holding companies. A considerable flurry of diplomatic activity was astir in the capital. The munitions hearings continued. President Roosevelt wrote to 48 governors forcefully appealing for uniform legislation to promote highway safety. It was a typical Washington Day.

* * *

World Court, and Farley! The influence of patronage politics in the Administration today entered even the World Court debate. With the Senate approaching decision on at least some of the reservations attached to the World Court resolution, Senator George W. Norris, Independent-Republican of Nebraska and close friend of President Roosevelt, began a stiff fight for passage of his provision to require a two-thirds Senate approval before any question involving the United States could go to the tribunal.

President Roosevelt himself has let it be known that he considers this reservation unconstitutional. Senator Joseph T. Robinson, majority leader, urges its defeat because it would give one-third of the Senate power to prevent peaceful settlement of disputes, and perpetuating on every single issue the same fight the Senate is involved in on the question of membership.

Senator Norris said:

"I have unlimited confidence in the sincerity of the present occupant of the White House, but this resolution will be applicable to Presidents long after we are gone.

"Why President Roosevelt probably will not be President more than another six years. And if he lets Postmaster General Farley manage his administration he probably will not be President more than two more years."

* * *

Automobile labor unrest: With the automobile industry getting into its peak production period, organized labor prepares the way for the renewal of hostilities by a formal denunciation of the special automobile labor board. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, informed President Roosevelt and also officials of the Automobile Chamber of Commerce of the decision.

The step has long been expected. Labor groups in the automobile industry which are affiliated with the A. F. of L. have felt almost from the moment the board was set up by Mr. Roosevelt that it was biased in favor of the employers. For nearly six months the organizations have merely been biding their time for an opportune moment to renounce the board. Approach of the peak production period is, as always, the ideal time to press demands on employers who cannot afford to fall behind in the production race.

Mr. Green's declaration is aimed at the one labor board which was directly established by Mr. Roosevelt himself. It was accompanied by a demand that jurisdiction over labor disputes within the industry be taken over by the National Labor Relations Board, the agency which Mr. Roosevelt only two days ago requested to abstain from interference in industries which have their own boards.

Labor has confidence in the NIRB. Industries have confidence in their own special labor boards. The situation threatens another outbreak of strikes and puts pressure on the President for immediate revision and improvement of the government's labor mediation machinery.

* * *

Diplomatic Cheer: Ambassador Alexander Troyanovsky, back in Washington after a protracted stay in Moscow, and a special Brazilian trade delegation today stirred up the international air here.

Ambassador Troyanovsky announced new hope for early settlement of the trade and credit issue with the United States, which must be based upon agreement on the Kerensky debts. He has presumably arrived here with new instructions from his government and immediately will open negotiations with the state departments.

The Ambassador masked his eagerness for success under the interesting statement that economic conditions in Russia have improved so that his Government is able to pay cash for many foreign purchases, and therefore does not need credits so badly as it formerly did.

The Brazilians had an even more promising picture. The proposed Brazilian-American reciprocal trade agreement, which is virtually concluded, contains a provision, they announced, for a 20 per cent reduction in Brazilian tariffs on automobiles and radios. The Brazilian Ambassador, Oswaldo Aranha, explained that the tariff reductions are not exclusively for the United States, since the proposed treaty keeps within most-favored-nation limits, but the implication was that American automobiles and radios would find themselves in a commanding competitive position in Brazil.

* * *

Brick Bats and Bouquets: Cast in his new role of Administration target, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, has delivered handsome apologies to Postmaster General Farley, Attorney General Cummings and Senator Pat Harrison for the invidious comments upon their activities contained in the Nation article circularized to the Washington press this week by the Interior Department Publicity Service.

Yet, though numerous Interior Department functionaries have explained that a "young person" was responsible for circulating the article "by mistake," there is a persistent impression among the well informed here that Secretary Ickes's tongue is somewhere in the general neighborhood of his cheek. Even the "explanation" is suspiciously like recent claims of the Postmaster General that a "stenographer" was to blame for letters of indorsement sent to Upton Sinclair.

The Chicago liberal warhorse has been in many tiffs in his time and has enjoyed each one more than the last. He is against patronage in government and wants a well-run Virgin Islands. And it is not doubted by any informed person that material for the Nation article came from the Interior Department.

Furthermore, after the Moses affair, the Ickes-Moffett row, the altercation over proposed shift of the Forestry Service from Agriculture to Interior, the disturbance over Messrs. Glavis and Burlew in the Interior Department, it is clear that Secretary Ickes is "out in front" where the brick bats fly.

Everybody in Washington has his eyes glued on the drama.

* * *

New Cars: Returning prosperity is noticeable in the news of new automobiles on Main Street.

The bureau of foreign and domestic commerce finds that retail sales of new passenger automobiles for 1934 were 33 per cent higher in dollar volume than for 1933 and 62 per cent higher than for 1932. Many motorists who either felt guilty at buying a new car when so many people were going hungary or because of salary cuts were unable to, are evidently finding now that their old cars have reached the point where it costs more to repair them than buy new ones.

Automobile sales for December, which were up 57 per cent from December, 1933, accounted for a considerable part of the gain of 340,000 in factory employment that month, announced today by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor. This increase, Miss Perkins said, is the largest December pick-up in 15 years. The usual season trend during that month is downward. Expansion in the automobile industry, coupled with increased activity in steel work, foundries and machine shops, hardware and textiles, were said to be the principal factors.

Maine Is Hopeful For Quoddy Project

(Continued from Page 1)

vent water flowing in the wrong direction.

The lower gate dam would contain locks and a marine railroad to allow boats to enter the inner bay and would provide a toll highway between Lubec and Eastport, a distance of two miles, now requiring 38 miles over present highway routes. The other dams would also have toll highways to partially finance the project. Locks and a marine railroad would also be placed in the main dam to allow boats to enter the upper bay from the lower bay.

Employment for 6000

It is estimated that the tidal power project would provide employment for 6000 men earning $19,000,000 in wages over a period of 2½ years. The total cost would be $49,000,000, according to present estimates. The project is designed to take advantage of the existing tidal range of a maximum 26 feet with an average height at the power house of 18½ feet.

Other phases of engineering, such as the steam-electric generation, the hydroelectric generation from Quoddy at Eastport, and the details of engineering design and construction have been considered by a committee of PWA consulting engineers at the request of the President.

The Quoddy project was at one time rejected by Administrator Harold Ickes of the Public Works Administration because it could not be shown that suitable uses could be found for the vast amount of energy which would be created. The question of approval will depend largely upon whether such uses have been established by later investigation.

The project has been the lifelong ambition of Dexter P. Cooper of Eastport, widely known engineer.

Soviets Postpone All-Union Congress

MOSCOW, Jan. 26 (AP)—The All-Union Congress of Soviets was postponed today until Jan. 28 as Russia mourned the passing of Valerian V. Kuibesheff, member of the all-powerful Political Bureau and vice-president of the Union Council of Peoples' Commissars. He was also president of the State Planning Commission of the Union. It was the second blow the Political Bureau suffered in less than two months, Sergei Kiroff, another member, was slain Dec. 1 by the assassin Leonid Nicolaieff.

The Communist Party's Political Bureau, of which Joseph Stalin is secretary, virtually directs the affairs of the Soviet Union, although its decisions nominally must be approved by the All-Union Congress.

Mr. Kuibesheff, who formerly was president of the Supreme Council of National Economy, was elected to the Political Bureau July 13, 1930.

To Communists, perhaps, he was best known as an incessant worker for the success of the two five-year plans designed to complete the Soviet's economic reconstruction.

Mr. Kuibesheff was one of the bitterest fighters against Leon Trotzky, Gregory Zinovieff and other oppositionists in the Communist Party, and was an outstanding supporter of Joseph Stalin.

Townsend Plan Favored By Minneapolis Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 26—The City Council of Minneapolis expresses itself as favorable to the Townsend pension plan, in a resolution made public through the newspapers here. The resolution memorializes the United States Congress to enact the Townsend Plan into law.

Added interest in the plan was aroused in Minneapolis with the appointment of Daniel F. Carmichiel to the Townsend Plan Board of Strategy in Washington. Mr. Carmichiel has lived in this city since 1902. During the war he was chairman of the National Committee of Independent Tractor Manufacturers which went to Washington, D. C., and obtained concessions in the distribution of material to tractor manufacturers. He is a member of the State Bar Association.

The Snow Goes Slowly—But It Goes

Wide World

Rotary Snow Plows at Work on Cymbrea Pass in Colorado

Three Denver & Rio Grande Trains Were Stalled by Drifts 10 to 12 Feet Deep During a Recent Storm. It Took 72 Hours for Four Plows to Clear the Road.

Vantage Points Charted For View of Sun's Eclipse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELAWARE, Ohio, Jan. 26—The partial eclipse of the sun which American astronomers will view with interest on Sunday, Feb. 3, was predicted to the exact minute by a Viennese scientist 48 years ago, it was disclosed today by Dr. Nicholas T. Bobrovnikoff, acting director of Perkins Observatory, at Ohio Wesleyan University here.

The astronomer, Theodor von Oppolzer, spent his time in research on the subject of eclipses. His book, "Canon der Finsternisse," which means "Table of Eclipses," is in the Perkins Observatory Library.

Not only is the Feb. 3 eclipse noted but also every solar eclipse that will be visible on the earth until 2132 A. D., Dr. Bobrovnikoff said after persual of the volume. The book charts eclipses from 1200 A. D.

"Eclipses of the sun occur with such exact regularity that mathematical calculations can schedule them for years ahead," Dr. Bobrovnikoff exlained.

Next Sunday's eclipse is the first of five of the sun that may be seen throughout the world during 1935, according to the Ohio Wesleyan astronomer. It will be the only one visible in the United States, however.

It will not be a total eclipse anywhere, but the maximum phase, off the North American coast in the Pacific Ocean, will be 74 per cent. It will be 41 per cent in Washington, D. C., and 67 per cent at Helena, Mont., its magnitude increasing from the eastern part of the country to the northwest. Outside of a strip of territory perhaps 100 miles wide, the eclipse will not be so distinct.

In Ohio, the greatest magnitude will be 49 per cent, which means that at its maximum phase about half of the diameter of the sun will be clipped by the moon, which will approach the sun from the west. During the height of the eclipse, the sun, if viewed through a smoked glass, will be crescent in shape.

Wintry weather at many points may obscure the view, but airplane pilots flying above the clouds will have an excellent chance to see.

The eclipse will start at New York City at 10:29 a. m., eastern standard time, with the middle phase at 11:31 a. m. and the end at 12:33 p. m. In Denver, Colo., the first phase will be noticed at 9:45 a. m., eastern standard time, or 7:45, mountain time. The middle phase at Denver will occur at 8:47 a. m., mountain time, and the end at 9:54 a. m., mountain time. At Seattle, Wash., the first phase will not be seen, since the sun will not have cleared the horizon at the time the eclipse begins. However, the middle phase will be noticed there at 7:47 a. m., Pacific time, and the end at 8:44 a. m., Pacific time.

Police on Long Vigil, But They're Dummies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—After he had been on duty steadily for 24 hours each day for more than a week, one of the two policemen stationed at the South Ridgewood school here fell down the other night.

But the next day he was resuscitated and put back on the job. For he is merely a dummy cop made of sheet tin and wood. Many motorists are fooled by his appearance, sometimes slowing down before they realize they have been duped. His purpose is to urge careful driving in the school vicinity.

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The response to this fact-finding survey has been astonishingly large. Forty-eight per cent. of those polled answered the questions and the results show that—

80.9 per cent. of DIGEST families are owners of one or more cars.

30.5 per cent. say definitely that they will buy new cars in 1935.

20.4 per cent. not now owning a car will buy their first car in 1935.

This means that one out of every three families will buy a new car in 1935.

292,866 motor cars will be purchased this year by DIGEST families and they will spend for these cars a total of $205,006,200.

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A Saturday Page

German Films of 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

IN NO field of German art was greater improvement noticeable during 1934 than in the film. The previous year saw the introduction of much political film propaganda, which was of very doubtful artistic value and received little response from the German public. The upheaval in the industry caused by the withdrawal, compulsory or voluntary, of many Jewish artists also led to a fall in quality for many months after Jan. 30, 1933.

It is sufficient to note that a new era has begun, which is, in reality, an approval to the old order of things when the film was considered less as a means of propaganda than as a commodity which, while not offending general moral or social standards, had to consider what the public wants. An interesting change since the National Socialists took over the industry—it is incorporated in the Reich Chamber of Culture—has been a marked absence of "star" films, that is, films "written round" special actors or actresses, and much more concentration upon rural scenes and special historical events, where the "small man" is more prominent.

* * *

Music continues to play a more important rôle in German than it does in American or English films, and some of the best films shown last year are centered round incidents i nthe lives of prominent musicians, such as "Abschiedswalzer" (Farewell Waltz) depicting Chopin's departure from Poland and settling in Paris.

Among the most popular of recent German films, "Maskerade" and "Ferien vom Ich" deserve special mention. "Maskerade" (Masquerade) is the story—said to be sased upon fact—of an incident at a Viennese society ball in pre-war days. An artist makes a sketch of a leading social figure. It inadvertently becomes he frontispiece of a popular magazine much to the indignation of the lady's husband, a prominent physician, who against his own desire is later compelled to save the artist's life. The success of the film is due particularly to the acting of Paula Wessely, the young actress who was first discovred by Max Reinhardt in the Josefstaedter Theater, in Vienna, and has since won many successes on the Berlin stage. This was her first film and it won immediate popular recognition.

* * *

"Ferien vom Ich" (A Holiday from Oneself), is a film based upon a book of the same name written, some years ago, by Paul Keller. George Steffenson, an American millionaire industrialist is ordered to take a complete rest from his business life, and o learn the innocent pleasures of outdoor work and a fresh outlook. He travels to Germany as plain Mr. Brown, and very soon a country house, in charming surroundings, appears as the headquarters of a colony to which come not only Mr. Brown but also a number of others with business, marriage and other worries. All have to leave their names, heir clothes and their ideas about themselves behind, when they join the colony. Simple clothes, simple food, he simple life is now the ideal. The acting of Paul Henckels, as the fussy, exacting "Justizrat" (King's Counsel) was outstanding.

"The Prodigal Son," with Luis Trenker in the chief role, combines some beautiful pictures of Tyrolese village life and of New York where the hero, seeking adventure, finds himself down and out. If this film finds its way to the English-speaking world it is probable that the long drawn out pictures of pre-Christian Tyrolese ceremonies will be considerably cut, since, given at such length, they can interest only the folklore expert.

"Love and the First Railway" is a story built round the first locomotive which drew a train from Berlin to Potsdam in 1838. It is based upon the farce, "Old Potsdam," and makes the Berlin of Pre-Bismarck days live again. The real theme is the struggle between "steam horse" and postcoach. The comic side of things is strongly emphasized, with the costumes, humor and human types of a century ago. The love theme is supplied by the young railway engineer falling in love with the daughter of the postcoach master of Zehlendorf—the only halt between Berlin and Potsdam. The last-named sees his business ruined if the railway succeeds, and opposes the affair. But all ends well, including the arrival of the train at Potsdam.

New York Beset by Pianists

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

SELDOM, if ever, has New York witnessed such another concentration of pianists as between Jan. 16 and 20. That English artist of brains and taste, Harriet Cohen, headed the procession (Jan. 16) at the Town Hall with an unusual and engrossing program (much of it new here), in which she had the assistance of a small orchestra of strings and two horns, under the direction of Philip James. Handel, Bach. Dr. Arne, and the living Spaniard Turina were drawn on, and of special appeal were two fine sonatas by Henry Purcell.

After a day's surcease Artur Schnabel held forth (Jan. 18) in Carnegie Hall, and the following afternoon one of those unfortunate clashes of interest to which the musical world seems to be particularly susceptible beheld simultaneously Josef Hofmann in Carnegie Hall and Myra Hess in the Town Hall, both, like Miss Cohen, appearing for the first time this season in New York. And on Jan. 19 Carnegie Hall was further the scene of the local début of Robert Casadésus, French pianist and member of probably the most numerous musical family of Paris. He was presented as soloist with the Philharmonic - Symphony Society, playing Mozart's "Coronation" Concerto and repeating it at the Society's matinée on Sunday.

Mr. Schnabel brought his extraordin ry analytical powers to bear on music by Schubert, Mozart and Beethoven, the Beethoven being the rarely performed "Diabelli" variations of extreme, if perhaps not quite heavenly, length. Miss Hess chose for her composers Mozart, Beethoven (the Sonata op. 111), Brahms and Schumann ("Carnaval"). Those who had the good fortune to hear Miss Hess report that she fairly transcended her own previous best.

* * *

The writer, however, spent the afternoon at Mr. Hofmann's recital, which proved to be one of the most enthralling exhibitions of piano playing that even this master of the keyboard has vouchsafed. It would be hard to say which seemed the more marvelous, the infinite delicacy with which Mr. Hofmann evoked Mendelssohn's F major Song Without Words or the astounding technical accomplishment that he exhibited in Liszt's "Mephisto Waltz." One might also dwell on his achievement in Schumann's "Carnaval," on what he did with the C minor Nocturne and the G flat Impromptu of Chopin and Rubinstein's "Melody in B," on Schumann's "Warum?" and the Schubert-Lisst "Hark, Hark, the Lark" as they emerged beneath his fingers; but those are matters mere words can hardly hope to convey.

During Chopin's fantasy a pedal rod slipped from its place, and Mr. Hofmann rose abruptly and left the stage. After a piano-mender had replaced the rod, Mr. Hofmann returned and took up the fantasy again, carrying it to a magnificent conclusion. Among the many additional numbers generously thrown in was Chopin's "Maiden's Wish," included, one suspects, in memory of that other great Polish artist, the late Marcella Sembrich.

Robert Casadésus disclosed a remarkably even technic and a due appreciation of Mozart's style. In the opening Allegro and the Finale he was brilliant; in the intervening Larghetto he paid tribute to the lyrical and poetic qualities of the music. His audiences received him cordially. Hans Lange, directing this group of Philharmonic-Symphony concerts, had arranged an all-French program for Thursday evening and Friday afternoon. Although on Saturday and Sunday he deviated from the strict rule, he made a feature of all four occasions a sympathetic reading of d'Indy's "Summer Day on the Mountain." On Saturday and Sunday he also offered a poetically conceived and skillfully written Nocturne for orchestra by the American composer Edwin S. Stringham, who found his inspiration in a Roman evening.

* * *

These last days have not been entirely to the pianists, however. Two young violinists, for instance, have created no little stir. The older of them, Nathan Milstein, in Carnegie Hall (Jan. 16), proved once more that his technical equipment is of the very first order; but as an interpreter he was less impressive. Handel's D major Sonata, Bach's unaccompanied Sonata in C major, and the Glazounoff Concerto were his principal numbers.

The younger fiddler, Erno Valasek, who is said to be only 14, in the Town Hall (Jan. 20), not only revealed a technic that puts him squarely in the front rank of the youngsters, but, what is of basic importance, showed himself possessed of true native musicianship. He came through the ordeal of Bach's D minor Partita, Chaconne and all, with flying colors, and after that great test had no difficulty with the D minor Concerto of Vieuxtemps and Paganini's variations on the "Prayer" in Rossini's "Moses." Mr. Valasek is authentically a young artist, and he holds the promise of maturing into a great artist.

One who has already done so, Yehudi Menuhin, fiddled surpassingly to a huge throng at Carnegie Hall (Jan. 22). The concert both celebrated Mr. Menuhin's eighteenth birthday and marked his farewell to New York until 1937. After completing his present tour, he is to have a year of rest on his ranch in California. His valedictory program provided a local hearing for Enesco's third Sonata. Officially in the popular Roumanian style this sonata is clearly a neighbor of the Orient, and Mr. Menuhin fairly reveled in its exotic measures. Earlier the same day, at the Town Hall, Keith Falkner, a young English bass-baritone, proved in an unusual and well-chosen program that he is a valuable addition to our recital singers.

* * *

The Metropolitan Opera House devoted Jan. 18 to the seasonal return of two of the world's greatest lyric dramas—"Tristan und Isolde" in the afternoon and "Don Giovanni" in the evening. The "Tristan" moved along traveled lines, offering Mr. Melchoir (in the best of voice) and Mme. Kappel in the name parts, Mme. Olszewska as Brangäne, Mr. Schorr as Kurvenal, and Mr. Hofmann as King Mark, with Mr. Bodanzky conducting. "Don Giovanni," however, could boast a new Don Ottavio in Dino Borgioli and a new conductor in Ettore Panizza.

Although Mr. Borgioli has hardly the sort of voice that woos the ear and was by no means flawless in the florid passages of "Il Mio Tesoro," he was so admirable stylistically and histrionically that his Don Ottavio turned out to be the most effective we have had here in many years. Mr. Panizza's conducting was uneven. But his "Don Giovanni" can be more fairly considered after he has led it for us again

With regard to the rest, Mr. Lazzari as Leporello, Mr. d'Angelo as Masetto, and Mme. Fleischer as Zerlina were the real stars of the occasion. Mr. Pinza had greatly improved his delivery of Don Giovanni's recitatives and in the "Champagne Song" his tempo and glibness were electrifying. Yet he did little with the serenade, and his hidalgo, in any case, lacked distinction. Miss Rosa Ponselle as Donna Anna and Mme. Müller as Donna Elvira strove diligently to shoulder their weight of woe.

The other chief event of recent Metropolitan annals was Mme. Norena's first Gilda here—a Gilda of ample voice and accomplished art, sung in the generous tradition of Melba and Sembrich. It was a good while since the Metropolitan's "Rigoletto" had profited by such a heroine as that.

Soviet Music From Koussevitzky

By L. A. Sloper

MIASKOVSKY is one of the few Soviet composers to have been heard from "bourgeois" orchestras. He has been played extensively, especially by the Chicago Symphony, and to a lesser degree by the Philadelphia Orchestra and the New York Philharmonic. Until now only one of his works had been entered in the repertory of the Boston Symphony Orchestra — his Eighth Symphony, directed by Richard Burgin, assistant, in 1928, in the absence of the regular conductor. Miaskovsky's Sinfonietta for string orchestra, op. 32, no. 2, was chosen by Dr. Koussevitzky to lead off the Russian program of the pair of concerts (Jan. 25-6) which brought him back to Symphony Hall after his midwinter vacation.

Dr. Koussevitzky is not known as a friend of Soviet Russia. So we can hardly suspect a political motive in his introduction of this composition. If we did, the conductor might plead that if Miaskovsky is a Communist, there is nothing revolutionary about his music. And indeed that would seem to be true, so far as we in Boston know his music. When we heard his Eighth Symphony, we concluded that Miaskovsky was in the direct line of descent from Tchaikovsky. Nor is there anything in this new score to cause uneasiness to Mayor Mansfield or the First National Bank.

In a way, Miaskovsky, the Red, writes music that is more White than that of Prokofieff and Stravinsky. Some of this Sinfonietta is positively Romantic. In the second movement, polite Soviet bows are made not only to César Franck—that might have been expected, since France and Soviet Russia are friends—but to, of all people, Mendelssohn. The last movement, a Presto, might have been written by any Russian émigré. It is in the first movement that one finds a more characteristic quality. There, in the plastic nature of the material, in the stern restraint of the orchestration, it is possible to imagine that one sees the influence of a greater than any of these—Moussorgsky. Not so much in the technique of composition, for Miaskovsky of course is far more learned in such matters than his predecessor; but in the spirit behind the work, which recalls the spirit which marks the Kromy Forest scene in "Boris." Perhaps it is not surprising that the October Revolution should give a composer a direction which recalls Moussorgsky.

Prokofieff's "Chout" Suite, op. 21, followed on the program. When this was written it seemed brilliant, startling. Today it seems merely music built according to an accepted formula.

Tchaikovsky's "Pathetic" ended this Slavic program. It is of course one of Dr. Koussevitzky's greatest vehicles. Yet, although the orchestra had been up to form before the intermission, the "Pathetic" didn't quite come off this time. The third movement lacked clarity, there was a good deal of imprecision throughout and the reading for once didn't catch fire.

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"Critics," Lithograph by Iver Rose

Movietones

By Margaret Lloyd

Critics' Lament

THE critic's lot is not a happy one. Three who inhabit the lithograph hung warningly above my desk have told me so.

The first is rotund. He keeps one finger to his lips and one eye closed. The other eye looks perpetually worried and perplexed. It is a seriously questing eye. But the mouth has a curve to it. He could laugh—if he were happy.

The second is lean. He clasps a nervous hand over his brow. He presses forward in a strained position. A hairless Zoilus. Immaculately dressed. But bowed with care.

The third is a truly tragic figure. A woman, grim and gaunt. Her arms hang stiffly, hands clasped determinedly over her flat stomach. She has frown lines around her mouth and no smile lines around her eyes. Her hair is short and straight —plainly not a frivolous creature. No woman, you say after one look at her, should be a critic.

They are arranged in pyramidal detachment. So it was possible to interview them separately. And, strangely enough, they all turned out to be movie critics.

* * *

"You can't have any fun in this game," said the Round One. "If the picture is trivial or hokum and you good-naturedly josh it a bit, they call you flippant. If you take a fling at some particularly naïve audience reaction, you are going outside your province. But are you?" There was a tear in his open eye and it wasn't glycerine. "If audiences count at the box-office, why don't they count inside the theater? Isn't it the audiences that keep the movies what they are, or help make them better?"

His voice squeaked with intensity. He kept his finger to his lips and his left eye closed. Perhaps that is why he was able to see only one side of the problem. He looked petulant, like a little boy who has not been allowed to play. "If somebody casually drops in to see a motion picture for mere entertainment (he said this disdainfully) and likes it, and then reads my review and finds that I did not, that somebody feels that I have wronged him, that somehow I have put him in an inferior light. Naturally he didn't see all the things that I did, because he hadn't the background. But I've seen films for over umpty years, the best of 'em and the worst of 'em, and I not only know what I like—but I know why."

And then he relapsed into his static discomposure, never ceasing to look questioningly from out the foreground of the picture.

* * *

The Lean One responded at once in a deep, vibrant voice. You could hear him listening to the reverberations of his own resonance.

"My aim is to elevate public taste. To hold high the banner. But the public refuses to be elevated. It is only annoyed. It chronically complains of me and demands more 'constructive criticism.' Ah, bane of all critical writers everywhere—the misuse of that phrase, 'constructive criticism.'

"I view motion pictures in relation to their progress as art." He pronounced it *awt*. "Is it not constructive to point out possibilities of improvement? Is it constructive to accept the flabby and weak, merely because it is morally inoffensive?" He seemed to be pacing back and forth in Mr. Iver Rose's blank middle distance. "I look for the strong, the vital and truthful elements in a motion picture, and when I find them I support them. I look for characterization in an actor or an actress, not for good looks, artful mannerisms or a knack at wearing expensive clothes. I look for something deeper than the glossy finish of fine photography and elaborate production.

* * *

"Because newspaper space is limited, I strive to pick out the salient points for brief discussion—the audience will find out the story for itself —to appraise the totality of effect, to deal in ideas, rather than personalities." He looked quite worn with his earnestness. "But my standards are too high, my reviews inadequate. I should tell the story, praise the photography oftener, and more generally commend everything appertaining to the sacred cinema. In short, I should write a routine, commonplace, unidealistic review that everybody can agree with."

He sank back into his round-shouldered posture of hopelessness and said no more.

The Woman proved to be the most wretched of all.

> Ashes to ashes
> And dust to dust;
> If the editor don't get you
> The compositor must

she wailed in a monotonous, dirge-like chant.

"It is the editors and compositors who make my life miserable," she groaned. "'Keep it short,' the editors say. They don't give me enough space to begin with and then if I do run over a little, they lop it off anywhere, or take out my best paragraphs and completely alter or obliterate my meaning. They change my sentences and delete my lovely adjectives. If it is an especially good review, it is buried on the financial page. And when I happen not to be at my best, it is played up in full view.

"The compositors are the worst offenders." Her tense voice rasped "Unless you consider the proof-readers. Those proof-readers seem to think I don't know my dictionary—rhetoric or grammar either. I have a real feeling for words." She said this complacently, though she didn't look any happier about it. And her hands never relaxed their stiff position. They didn't even stroke her severe black (it might have been bombazine) gown.

"The compositors should actually be sued for libel or something," she continued in a dismal tone. "Putting lower case letters for capitals, mixing tenses, mussing up my construction, leaving out words, or, most anguishing of all, changing them altogether. It isn't as if they had to read my handwriting. There it is before them, neatly typed. Why can't they follow copy?" Her voice rose to a shriek.

She quieted herself and went on. "And then if my review does come through these fiendish processes intact, nobody appreciates it. I was among the first to praise 'Little Women.' Did I receive any applausive fan-mail? Not a postcard. People only write in when they can hiss."

She stiffened back into her pose of meager isolation. Poor embittered thing. She looked as if it might do her good to go into the kitchen and bake a pie.

And there they are—all three—a perpetual warning in their frozen attitudes of despair. I am sure they are all sincere. But think how they suffer.

Chinese Art for London

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

IMPORTANT announcements regarding Chinese art have been made recently. One is that arrangements have been made for the acquisition, by the British Museum and the Victoria and Albert Museum jointly, of the famous collection of Chinese and far eastern works of art made by Mr. George Eumorfopoulos.

Another announcement is that the next winter exhibition at Burlington House, opening in January, 1936, will be of Chinese art, and will include priceless treasures from the great Palace of Pekin which some time ago were removed to Shanghai for safety, packed in 23,000 cases.

Members of the British committee who are going to China in connection with this exhibition are Mr. George Eumorfopoulos, Mr. R. L. Hobson of the British Museum, Sir Percival David and Mr. Oscar Raphael. The chairman of the committee arranging this exhibition is the Earl of Lytton, the vice chairman, Sir William Llewellyn, P. R. A. Other members of the committee are Mr. Laurence Binyon and Prof. Percival Yetts of London University, who will be engaged with their colleagues during the next six months or more scrutinizing and assembling the contributions from 19 different countries which are being sent to London for this exhibition. The collection will include carpets and furniture as well as paintings, sculptures, bronzes, pottery and porcelain, and will range in date from the earliest times to about 1800.

The Eumorfopoulos collection is probably the most extensive of its kind in private possession and is celebrated throughout the world for the quality and rarity of the specimens which it contains. Sculptures, metal work, jades, gold, silver, glass, ivories, lacquer, paintings, pottery and porcelain are included. Whole groups are represented of which the British national collection up till now have contained few specimens or none, and consequently the acquisition of this collection for the nation is an event of the highest importance. Its great range makes the Eumorfopoulos collection of capital consequence for the appreciation of the culture of the Far East.

Experts have calculated that this collection might fetch anything from £250,000 to £500,000 if put up to public auction, and the owner is in effect making a considerable gift to the two leading London museums by allowing them to acquire his long cherished treasures for a total of £100,000. Helpful contributions toward this amount have been made already by the National Art Collections Fund, Sir Percival David, and the British Universities' China Committee. It is expected that a preliminary payment of nearly half the price fixed upon will be made shortly, and as soon as possible after the conclusion of these preliminaries, a portion of the collection will be placed on exhibition.

In connection with the forthcoming exhibition of Chinese art at Burlington House next winter, that portion of the Eumorfopoulos collection acquired by the Victoria and Albert Museum will be available for loan; but once objects are placed in the British Museum they may not be lent elsewhere without the passing of a special act of Parliament.

A New Year gift to the National Gallery by Mrs. M. V. MacGeorge, a descendant of the sitter, is a portrait by Hoppner of the Rt. Hon. Charles Long, Baron Farnborough. Painted in 1807, and exhibited that year in the Royal Academy, this excellent example of Hoppner's portraiture is additionally interesting because the sitter was one of the original trustees of the National Gallery when it was founded in 1824. The ever popular "Infant Samuel" by Reynolds belonged to this early nineteenth-century collector, who bequeathed this, Canaletto's "View in Venice," Rubens's "Landscape at Sunset" and 12 other paintings to the National Gallery.

F. R.

Elisabeth Bergner in New York

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

UNDER Theater Guild auspices, Elisabeth Bergner brings to the United States the performance in "Escape Me Never!" which has been the talk of London for many weeks. In the gamine part of Gemma Jones, waif of English-Russian parentage, Miss Bergner summons to the theater a portrait of ar. urchin mother of a child of unknown paternity. Gemma is at once a girl and a woman, an utter irresponsible so outside the bounds of norma' behavior that we may laugh at her, weep with her, but condemn her never; not even in Gemma's wildest scenes with Sebastian Sanger, to whom she attaches herself.

She knows he is a brute. He is a complete cad in his treatment of her and of his brother and his brother's fiancée. Yet Gemma sticks to Sebastian with a tragic need for him. Sebastian, when his attention is not wandering to other women, and when he is not futilely trying to write music, is helpless without Gemma.

Upon this material Miss Bergner lavishes her expert acting. It is acting of a special sort that can exist upon its own resources. Whether or not the other players feed her with responses her method functions. She could perform in one of those ingenious plays that are occasionally written to be realized by a lone actress. Her slender boyishness and dazzling smile lend themselves sparklingly to her mischievous scenes.

She has the physical fluency and abandon that enables her to do anything she chooses in that brilliant, spontaneous-seeming way of hers. With the same finality she can project the emotions of fun, adoration, reproach, contempt, grief, despair. She does everything with concentration upon the mood of the moment. The play has been staged in key with her swift, nervous style. The audience gave every sign of being fascinated by the odd, fresh note that is Miss Bergner, and remained at the end of the second performance to recall her several times.

A large company, which came with Miss Bergner from England, includes Leon Quartermaine, Eve Turner, Griffith Jones, Hugh Sinclair and Nina Bucknall.

Escape Me Never! by Margaret Kennedy, presented by the Theater Guild Association with Charles B. Cochran; settings and direction by Komisarjevsky; beginning Jan. 21, 1935, at the Shubert Theater.

National Salon of Lithographs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, Penna.

WHATEVER an artist desires to express may be said in a lithograph if the subject yields itself to treatment in black-and-white, and in the annual national salon of lithographs at the Print Club one may find everything from the most conservative study of a corn shock to the most abstract rendering of the contemporary industrial scene.

The Mary B. Collins prize went to Kyra Markham for "Eline and Maria," unusual in point of view rather than in subject matter. Primarily it is a study in sharp black-and-white contrasts alleviated by the softer curves of drapery folds. On the floor lies a sleek, black-headed form under a white throw, with an equally sleek black dog burrowing beneath the folds. To accentuate the upward diagonal trend of the figure are floor boards converging in perspective.

Two mention-winning compositions are landscapes. One, by Mabel Dwight, stresses the fantastic details of a Victorian gingerbread house. This architectural concoction, with its pinnacles and frostings, gleams white and ghost-like against a dark tree background, while black-and-white horses and black-and-white trees carry out the pattern in the foreground.

The second mention print is Stow Wengenroth's "Harbor Light," gaining strength through the force of its realism.

Certain types of subject matter have become almost axiomatic in an American exhibition. There must be Negro subjects, such as those presented with view to the dramatic by Julius Bloch, and with view to the amusing by Mabel Dwight; there must be scenes and peasants from Mexico and the Southwest, as in the compositions by Raymond Creckmore, Doris Rosenthal and Theo White, and there is usually at least a touch of the Victorian as in the faintly amusing geometry of furnishings in Edith Newton's "Kitchen Chamber."

There are always prints, however, that are rescued from type classification by some angle of viewpoint concerned less with subject material than with emotional reaction, or interest in composition. Barbara Morgan's "Negro Divers, Harlem Pool," presents a well-handled study of figure groups at two distinct levels—the larger above, on a diving board, the smaller below, at the edge of the pool. Then there is Ada V. Gabriel's "Down the Avenue," with flavor of moss-hung live oaks, and emotional delight in a fast vanishing romantic America.

Sometimes a composition gains charm from textures; sometimes from story value. Adolf Dehn's "Swans" is charming as a summer idyll, with stress upon soft flick of feathers, soft lilt of foliage, and suggestion of warm breeze. John Steuart Curry's "Mississippi Noah," on the other hand, adds one more to his American saga, with a dramatic grouping of a Negro family clinging to the ridgepole of a gable in mid-stream.

For some time studies of acteylene torch welders have been creeping into exhibitions. Two such in the present salon, by Marius Roche and Otto Karl Banhof, deal respectively with the robot-like garb of the welder, and with the mass-light of sparks.

If one desires to study the geometric and the realistic as parallel viewpoints to interpret similar ideas, let him turn to Earle Miller's "Outdoor Still-Life," with interest in geometric pattern of wheels, chains and planks; and then to "Steam Shovel," by Philip Cheney, where photographic realism dominates.

Much the same variance in viewpoint is found in "Abandoned Mill," by Ira Moskowitz, an out-and-out bit of landscape realism, and in the geometrized angles of the Alene Gray Wharton's "Boulderfield Cabin, Long's Peak."

DOROTHY GRAFLY

The Philadelphia 'Boris'

By Samuel L. Laciar

Philadelphia, Penna.

MOUSSORGSKY'S opera, "Boris Gudounoff," was presented in the Academy of Music, Jan. 11, 12 and 15, under the auspices of the Philadelphia Orchestra. It was the fifth of the 10 operatic performances in the regular symphonic season of the Philadelphia Orchestra during the current season. Alexander Smallens conducted.

The chorus maintained by the Philadelphia Orchestra for its operatic performances was augmented by 60 voices from the chorus supported by the Art of Musical Russia, Inc., of New York, thus giving a choral group of 120 voices.

The performance was generally excellent, although the cast was not so well balanced as in some previous performances. The Boris was Georges Youreneff, who had been brought from Belgium especially for these three performances. Mr. Youreneff was laboring under a severe handicap, which interfered seriously with his singing at the first two performances. At the third performance he was able for the first time to show the real beauty and sonority of his voice.

Mr. Youreneff does not present the regal-appearing Boris of certain other exponents of the rôle, but he showed a keen appreciation of the dramatic elements of the part and he rose to great heights in the two most important scenes of the opera, the "hallucination scene" and that before the Duma.

Others in the cast were Ivan Ivantzoff as Dimitri, Edwina Eustis as Marina and Vassily Romakoff as Pimen. Michael Shvetz as Varlaam was admirable vocally but did not make the most of the dramatic possibilities of the rôle—which is unusual for this excellent artist. Irra Petina as Feodor gave an excellent presentation.

The chorus did some magnificent work in the choruses of the prologue, notable the gigantic "Slavsia." But its finest work was done in the scene in the Kromy forest. The settings were appropriate and convincing as to historical accuracy and added much to the authority of the performance. The opera was given in Russian and without cuts except for the scene in the boudoir of Marina, which was omitted.

Alexander Smallens conducted with authority and a full knowledge of the complicated score. The version used was the second (1908) revision by Rimsky-Korsakoff.

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From the New Revised Hymnal
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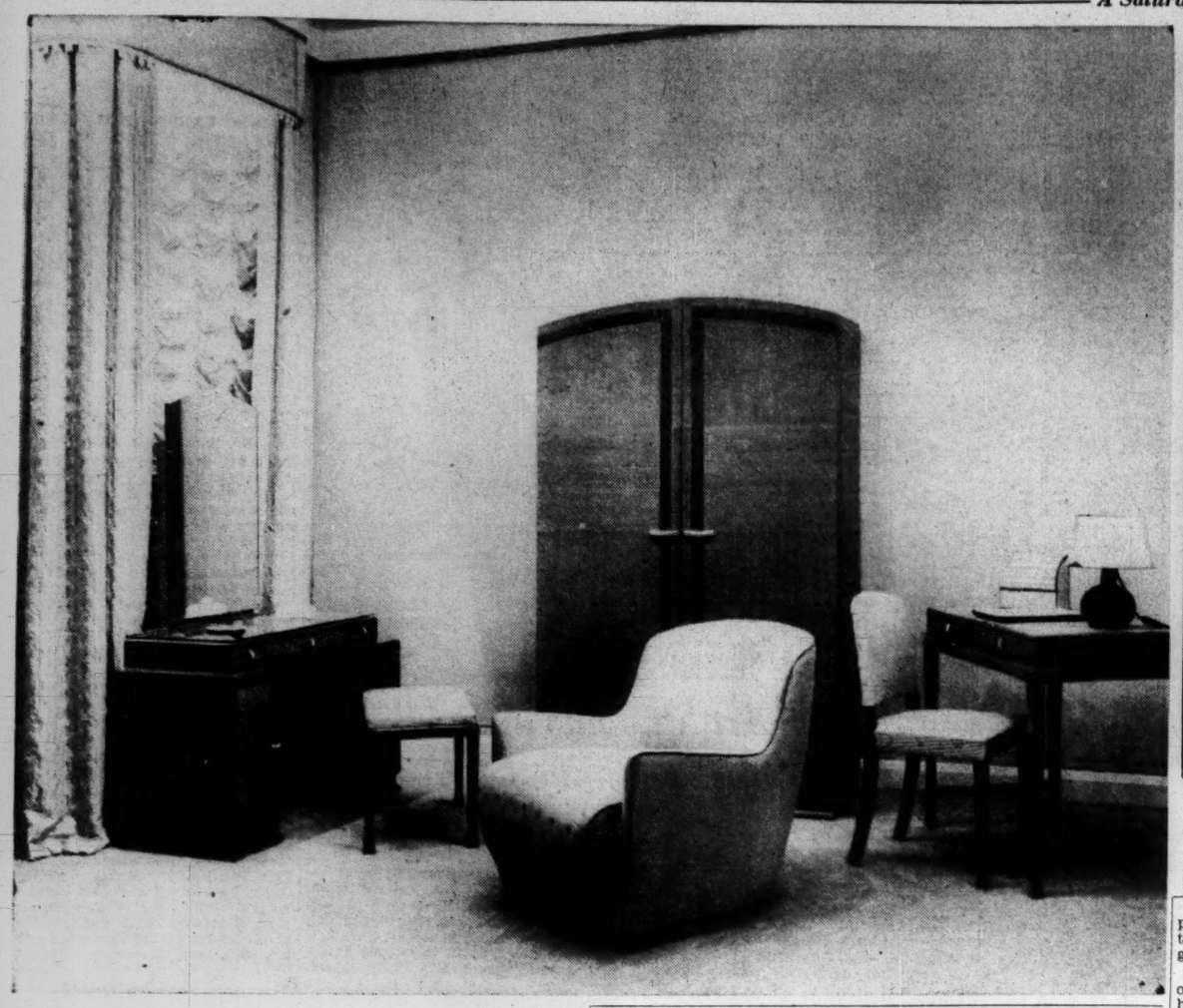
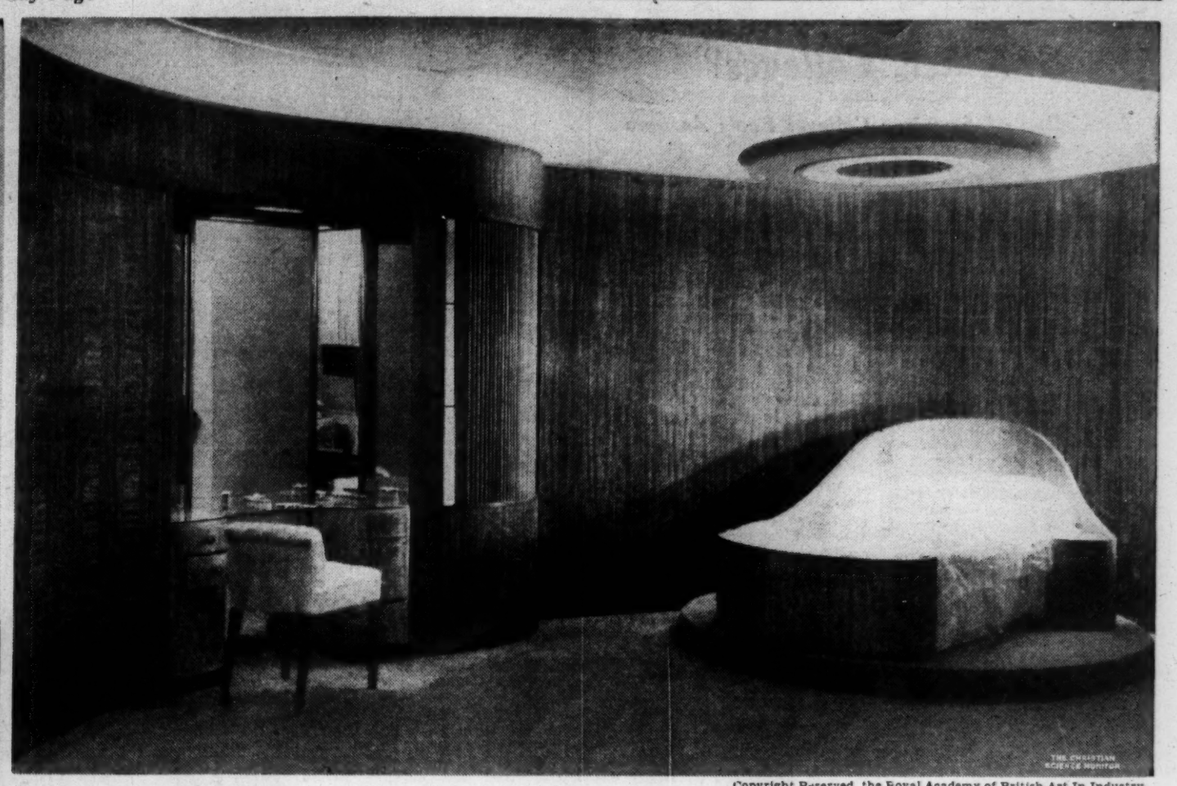
Antiques

Home Furnishing and Decorative Arts

Rare Books

A Saturday Page





Copyright Reserved, the Royal Academy of British Art In Industry

Similar in manner and purpose to the recent exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City is the British Art in Industry Exhibition now in progress in the galleries of the Royal Academy in London. Two of the numerous interiors are pictured here, that above being a striking venture in rhythmic curves and broad color planes. It is by Betty Joel, who has chosen Queensland walnut and maple for the wall woods and made the bed to revolve.

In contrast to this very special piece of designing, the other view shows an oak bedroom suite which is one of a manufacturer's lot of 500. This is indeed mass production—and the price of the group is given as £25.

Industrial Art at Royal Academy

By Frank Rutter

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

ARTISTS, architects, manufacturers, and industrialists have combined to organize a remarkable exhibition which will be on view in the galleries of the Royal Academy till March 9. For the first time in history, the hospitality of Burlington House has been extended to machine-made products. The exhibits consist of furniture, textiles, table silver, china, glass, and domestic equipment of every kind.

A serious endeavor is being made to show visitors that necessities and little luxuries for the home can be cheap without being ugly. The Prince of Wales, who has shown the keenest interest in this undertaking by becoming president of the general committee and by opening the exhibition on Jan. 4, has repeatedly emphasized the national importance of this venture.

Speaking to an audience of architects at the Guildhall so far back as last November, the Prince said: "You are charged with the great and honorable duty of educating the people of the country to better living." Since then he has never ceased to press the same point of view on all manufacturers and others with whom he has come in contact.

Indicates Wide Artistic Awakening

The scope of this display of "British Art in Industry" has been limited by the size and number of the galleries at Burlington House, and the collection is necessarily only suggestive, not exhaustive. The public cannot be shown here everything that manufacturers are doing for the home today, but it is invited to look carefully at samples of the best and newest that is being done in various departments. In order that the selected exhibits may be presented as effectively as possible, the galleries have been completely transformed and more than £25,000 has been spent merely on the framework for the various sections.

Of these none is likely to prove more attractive or more instructive than the series of specimen rooms in the big gallery, No. III. Here is a charming and most tastefully arranged library by Robert Lutyens, son of the famous architect, while opposite is a stately garden dining-room for a loggia, designed by Oliver Hill, and a simple but extremely elegant hall with staircase by Edward Maufe. Other exhibits are a sitting-room by Oswald P. Milne, and a dining-room by Howard Robinson, while at the west end of this gallery is a garden terrace with decorative iron gates made by the Birmingham Guild.

In galleries IV and V are some more smaller rooms. An original and quaintly conceived nursery is by Edward Maufe; a very modern bedroom in walnut and maple with a revolving bed, designed and carried out by Betty Joel Ltd.; a "streamlined" kitchen by Mrs. Darcy Braddell; a bathroom with walls of standardized ceramic mosaic by Oliver Hill. A useful demonstration of good taste combined with strict economy, is a "tabloid" bedroom, suitable for a miniature home, also designed by Oliver Hill. The furniture is of laminated plyboard with blue cellulose finish, made by the Rowley Gallery Ltd., and though very inexpensive is quite efficient and very pleasing to the eye.

A striking example of beauty and elegance in inexpensive mass produced furniture may be seen in gallery VII. This is a cubicle, arranged and decorated by Frank Wray of Furdecor Ltd., which contains an oak bedroom suite designed by H. R. Kinsley and made by Harris Lebus to be retailed at £25. The wardrobe, dressing-table, writing table etc. are all well finished pieces, and are attractive both in their lines and in the surface of the grained light woods.

In this gallery is also shown one of the greatest novelties of the exhibition—a new clear colorless plastic material which might be called synthetic crystal. It is abnormally tough and highly transparent, and has been derived from coal tar products after much research at the Billingham works of Imperial Chemical Industries. It is shown in this exhibition for the first time, and should have a great future, since it can be used not only as a substitute for glass, but has remarkable qualities which make it attractive for domestic use in trays, candlesticks, toilet boxes and so forth. Used for decorative carvings it approaches rock crystal in its sheen and beauty.

To discuss the whole exhibition in detail is impossible, but already in various sections it shows how greatly the public gains by willing co-operation between artist and manufacturer. In the first room, devoted to ceramics, we find the historic firm of Wedgewood still producing wares of great beauty and utility. What is perhaps still more significant is the presence here of other genuinely beautiful domestic china, British made and designed, which can be retailed at Woolworth prices. Great advances are also to be seen in the silverware and cutlery, as regards combining efficiency and economy with attractiveness of appearance. The table knives, for example, tend to have longer handles and shorter blades, with the blades slightly curved and thus possessing greater cutting efficiency. Some dull finished, simply designed, three-pronged forks also reveal the utility trend of today.

Artists Design Fabrics

In the textile section the display of dress materials suffers to some extent by the committee's decision not to allow made-up goods to be exhibited. Still, the room devoted to furnishing fabrics is one of the great successes of the exhibition, both as regards the effectiveness of the collective display and the beauty and interest of the individual exhibits. Such well-known artists as Vanessa Bell, Duncan Grant, Cedric Morris and others have helped to design printed fabrics for curtains and upholstery. The variety of color and pattern and material in these textiles which flow like a cascade down a great column in the Lecture Theater is a feast for the eye which must impress every visitor.

In the Central Hall are hung large carpets designed by Philip Connard, R. A., Ernest Procter, A. R. A., George Sheringham and Miss W. E. B. Hardman, while some smaller rugs with formal designs by Ronald Grierson are shown in another room. Other rooms are devoted to book production, to commercial printing, to leatherwork and to jewelry. While all these have their own interest as showing advances in contemporary industry, the great value of the exhibition is the assistance it gives to people who desire to build up their homes with beauty and economy.

Exhibition Conditions Stimulated Industry

Before its opening this project had already accomplished much, because the insistence of the Committee had compelled some manufacturers to raise the artistic standard of their products, and others to get parts formerly imported from abroad made in England, so that their goods might qualify for admission to this exhibition. This raising of the artistic standard is particularly to be noted in the silverware, and the insistence on the all-British character in the leatherware.

Initiated by the Royal Society of Arts, and organized jointly by this society in conjunction with the Royal Academy, this display already proves, firstly that machine-made goods can possess a true classic beauty in their design. Secondly, that home-builders need taste and judgment far more than great wealth, in order to surround themselves with objects that are beautiful as well as useful. Thirdly, that British manufactures can be, and often are, attractive and artistic in appearance as well as made solidly of good materials.

Chinese Art Aptly Adapted

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

BY A collection of Chinese paintings and by table settings and other ornamental groups, Mrs. Kenneth Torrance, interior decorator, is demonstrating two particular convictions. One conviction is that Chinese art is essentially architectural. For that reason it is especially well adapted to our present style of interiors, since today it is proportion, balance and significantly related forms and areas, that interest us in our house plans. The second conviction is that Chinese decorative arts can be harmoniously combined with the decorative arts of other countries.

Of course, Europe, so long ago as the early 1700s, became hospitable to Chinese work, but Mrs. Torrance has introduced crafts of a later day than those which interested people of Queen Anne's time, or Chippendale's. Although there are a few pieces from the 1600s, the bulk of the collection represents the late 1700s and early 1800s. During this period Chinese work was modified by the Occidental manner, but it had not lost its sincerity nor become corrupted by the desire to capture the cheaper western markets.

Three scroll paintings are of the Ch'ien Lung School (1735-1795) and four date from early 1800s, while several decorative flower paintings and two oil landscapes show French and Italian influences. The earlier ones would lend themselves admirably to wall treatments in modernistic apartments; the later ones are sufficiently florid to suit certain period rooms in the Regency or Victorian temper.

To prove her contention regarding the congeniality of Chinese crafts with Occidental ones, Mrs. Torrance assembles skillfully her forms, colors and textures and builds up compositions that are convincing. She is even so bold as to put a pair of Venetian glass candlesticks and a pair of gazelles from the Steuben Glass Works on a table with Chinese lacquer basins; to combine Bohemian green and gold plates and finger bowls and some modern pottery fruits with an arrangement of green melon boxes of the Chai Ch'ing school; to use Ch'ien Lung and Chai Ch'ing (1796-1820) pewter and lacquer with German pewter dating from 1800 and pewter candlesticks of the 1900's.

The Chinese, one finds out, did many more interesting things with pewter than the Occident has done. They painted it, lacquered it and patined it. One of the most striking ojets d'art in this assemblage is a group of huge "temple fruits"—colossal pears or melons molded of pewter and so patined as to appear to be of copper. Placed on a console in a spacious hall this group would be the only decorative word needed. Both ingenious and stately are two pillar-shaped table lamps of blue enamel, standing about two feet high, made from Chinese hat rests.

Many delightful dining table effects could be worked out with such materials as the red lacquer bowls and tray and the black lacquer, silver lined, late Ming bowls, the delightful green and pink porcelain duck dishes (Chai Ch'ing), and the little carved fruits and figures in jade and agate. Tenderly beautiful are the creamy marble plates, bowls and sweet meat dishes which would lend a particular distinction and individuality to an Occidental table. The exhibition will continue through February 2, at the Decorators' Club, 745 Fifth Avenue. After this, what remains of the collection will return to Mrs. Torrance's studio, 425 Park Avenue.

Antiques, One at a Time

A Saturday Series

Silhouettes

IT WAS not until after the Revolutionary war that an American could have a cheap portrait made of himself or a friend. Even then it was only a shadow profile, cut from paper and showing black against white. The cost seems little enough to us—25 cents being the usual price of two. Today those very ones sell in shops for $5 and up, each.

They originated about 1760 in France, where they were contemptuously called silhouettes because of the public dislike for Etienne de Silhouette. He had enforced such drastic tax laws that this was the only kind of a portrait that citizens were able to afford, they asserted.

To produce one of these likenesses the subject sat between a light and a screen of paper or ground glass, the operator tracing the shadow on the back of the screen. Next, he made a reduced size copy of the tracing with a simple device called a pantograph. After he had done this, a choice of two methods was used. One was to cut out the shadow from white paper, the part with the hole in it being placed over black paper or silk and framed. The other method was to cut the little profile from black paper and paste it over white; then it was ready to frame.

Very clever men of some artistic ability traveled about from city to city cutting these portraits. A few of them did not trace the shadows at all, but just took a good look at the person and then cut the thing in a few seconds. The results were surprisingly true to life.

The most famous cutters of American portraits came from England and France. Hubard, St. Memin, Edouart, were the most noted names, the last arriving on these shores in 1839 and staying 10 years. During that period he is said to have cut 10,000 silhouettes. By the end of that time the daguerreotype process had become perfected and popular and the silhouette soon fell into disuse. In the past 40 years they have a fresh value as antiques and are rising in price. One man in Massachusetts has a collection of about 6000, the largest in America.

C. G. B.

Illuminated Plants

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

ARTIFICIAL light thrown on growing plants in dark corners has not only caused them to send out new shoots but has emphasized the greenery as a decorative note in the room. The use of electric light in greenhouses to speed up growth of plants started the movement, which is now getting into homes.

New-types of floor lamps with wire holders for potted plants attached to the pole so that they are directly under the rays of light have been devised recently. Ferns, English ivy, begonias, hyacinths and other plants have been found to thrive under this supplemental illumination and to give interest to an otherwise gloomy corner.

Growing plants add so much to a home but the drawback has often been insufficient light. Where it is not feasible to use the window sills, and it is difficult to place the plant near the light and still have it appear in its best position, these new fixtures come in handy.

There are often several locations away from windows where plants would look lovely if they could be made to thrive there. Sometimes on a table in the far side of the room, where a table lamp can shine down on it, is a charming place for a little rubber plant. A larger fern or a vining plant might be swung at the side of the floor lamp. The simpler the fixture, the better it is, for the decorative effect of the whole.

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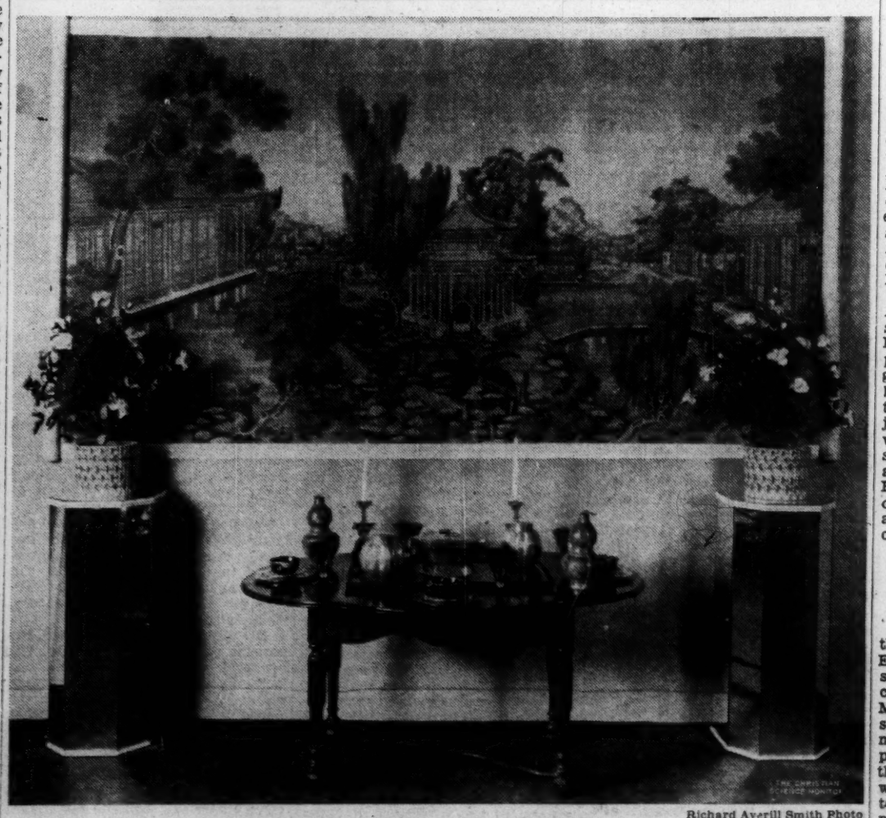

Richard Averill Smith Photo

Group arranged by Mrs. Torrance in her current exhibition, at the Decorators' Gallery, 745 Fifth Avenue, of Chinese objets d'art, collected by her in China. The scroll painting belongs to the Ch'ien Lung dynasty—1736-1795. On the table below are pewter jars and tea caddies of this same period and a black lacquer tray and pewter chafing dish of the Chai Ch'ing period—1796-1820. All these combine with modern Occidental pewter candlesticks and German pewter plates dating about 1800, to prove the fellowship of craftwork from different centuries and different countries

Sharing Art Treasures

London

Sir Michael Sadler, speaking at the "Art Treasures of the Midlands" Exhibition at Birmingham, offered sound and eloquent advice to good collectors. "There is," said Sir Michael, "an element which transcends personal property in every masterpiece of art which is in private possession. We who have the good fortune to own any great work of art feel that it is entrusted to us for safe keeping and for private intimacy, but not as a hoard. Within the boundaries of domestic convenience, which varies in different houses, we ought to let other people see it—especially artists whom it may inspire, and young people whom it may stimulate."

Scientist Solves Pueblo Puzzle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oraibi, Ariz.

THE nearly complete extinction within the last 30 years of the Indian Village, Oraibi, Ariz., once the most powerful and populous Hopi community in the Southwest, is believed to have solved at last the riddle of the mysterious decline in highly developed Pueblo Indian civilization.

After 10 months of field work here, Dr. Mischa Titiev of the Harvard department of anthropology and Peabody Museum believes that in conditions of internal strife are found the causes which, in less than 30 years, have reduced Oraibi from the most powerful and populous Hopi village in the Southwest, with a population of more than 1000, to a handful of family groups totaling not more than 125 individuals. Why the Pueblo Indians of the remote past, having gone to the trouble of building large, carefully constructed dwellings, abandoned them for what seemed trivial reasons has long been a puzzle to students of the American aborigines.

Oraibi is more than 800 years old, archaeological evidence shows, making it the most ancient continuously inhabited community in the United States. Dr. Titiev found that its disintegration commenced in 1906, when civil strife broke out between two large factions in the tribe. An exodus began, which in little more than a generation reduced the population as stated above. "Pueblo culture of earlier times in general may have declined because of internal troubles similar to those at Oraibi," says Dr. Titiev.

He obtained his information about the tribal schism at Oraibi directly from Chief Tawaqwaptiwa, who was traditional village chief at the time of the split. It was during the last years of the nineteenth century that the powerful Spider clan of this community grew restive under the supremacy of the Bear ruler, Tawaqwaptiwa. Trouble arose over the introduction of the white man's school system. Clear cut divisions over matters of tribal ceremony appeared, and after several years of bickering the quarrel culminated in 1906 when Tawaqwaptiwa expelled those who opposed his dictates. A settlement was started elsewhere and, once begun, the disintegration proceeded rapidly.

A Clock Club

THE Clock Club, which was organized in Boston 13 months ago, now has about 125 members, several residing in states as far distant as Texas and California, but most in the New England and near-by states.

The activities of this group, which holds monthly meetings, should tend to arouse still greater public consciousness of the importance of preserving old timepieces, even though they may seem to be beyond repair. Several of the Valuable clocks exhibited at the recent club show were rescued from attics, cellars, woodsheds or similar places of discard.

Often local repairers are not skillful enough to put a disabled old clock into good condition, and may advise new works because they lack ability to repair the old wheels; or they may not realize the value of the old thing. Arousing general intelligence in this regard is one of the purposes of The Clock Club. Information relating to it may be obtained by writing to the secretary, Alfred L. Partridge, 53 State Street, Boston, Mass.

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Progress In Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Whither, Colleges?

Association of American Colleges Pools Answers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta, Ga.

UNDERGRADUATE education has felt the effects of the nation's three experiences — the World War, the period of prosperity known as the "boom," and the subsequent depression, Prof. Frank Aydelotte of Swarthmore College brought out, at the annual meeting of the Association of American Colleges held here recently. One effect of the war was an enormous increase in enrollment in colleges and universities, threatening a lower average intelligence and a lowering of standards of work. The prosperity of 1920 had a marked effect on many colleges and universities, adding millions of dollars to their endowments. This brought increase in salaries and better equipment as well as stronger men in the teaching force, he stated. The depression while disastrous financially had as one notable result, "increased seriousness on the part of college students everywhere," who began to look with "critical eye at the side shows of academic life," Dr. Aydelotte said.

These three experiences have effected many changes. An improvement has been brought about in the tutorial system, more comprehensive examinations, division of large institutions into separate colleges or houses and a widespread adoption of the English distinction between pass and honor work, he affirmed.

Among the backward steps Dr. Aydelotte listed a growing desire for publicity, bringing a tendency to cheapen and vulgarize their aims. "The emphasis on athletics has increased and at present is carried far beyond what may be justified, according to the opinion of most thoughtful undergraduates," he said.

Question of Social Welfare

There are thousands of college men and women unemployed, some on the rolls of the FERA, Dr. John J. Tigert, president of the University of Florida, reminded the association. "Complicated questions for the future of college men and women cannot be answered with finality," he asserted. "In higher education as elsewhere the question of rugged individualism versus social welfare arises. Is everyone entitled to a higher education or should it be limited to those who have the industry and the ability to profit by it and to those who are needed by society? If the latter, how are those who enjoy the privilege to be selected? We have not now adequate information to answer the factors involved in these questions," he affirmed.

"Time and forces must determine the extent to which individual freedom will have to accommodate itself to social needs. The present drift is toward the subordination of the individual to society, as in Fascism, Communism and even in so-called democratic society. We are apparently entering an era of planned social economic order."

Dr. Tigert brought out that even if we could "exactly determine the mental capacity of young men and women, qualities of character and personality are involved in the successful pursuit of college work which we have not yet found scales to measure."

Higher education must employ more vision and more planning than in the past, he said. "It must look forward and not backward. It must abandon the process of collecting facts, many of which are obsolete before they can be used, and produce ability to think imaginatively and to solve problems.

"The entire educational bill," Dr. Tigert affirmed, "is still about equal to the tobacco bill, considerably less than the crime bill and the cost of government, and a mere fraction of the expenditures for luxuries.

"Nevertheless, the organization, the curricula offerings, the relation of the college to the social agencies, must be revamped. Waste growing out of institutional rivalry, duplication, maladjustment, selfish vested interests will have to disappear. More careful planning of the program within the states and the nation is highly imperative," Dr. Tigert concluded.

Individual Thinking Needed

"Even with regard to the theories and progress of the New Deal, colleges and universities ought not to be influenced too much by the passion of the moment," Dr. Edwin Mims of Vanderbilt University declared. "Was there ever a time when the critical mind—the individual mind—was more needed!" Dr. Mims asserted that one "may well question the effect on the morale of the American people of the tendency to look to Washington for the solution of every problem. One may question also whether individualism, to which so many opprobrious adjectives have been attached, is not the richest tradition of America."

There has been decided increase in regularly accredited courses in art and music in the colleges and universities, said Dr. Frederick C. Ferry, of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.

According to a report by the National Bureau for Advancement of Music three fourths of the 594 colleges and universities, accept music as admission credits, the amount varying from one-half unit to as much as seven units with a like number of courses credited in almost every case toward a B. A. In a course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Music the student may fill half his schedule with music and in some cases he may fill it entirely with music, Dr. Ferry stated. Twenty years ago one-third of the colleges gave courses in art while last year 86 per cent of them gave such courses. Six out of every seven colleges and universities give such courses now.

Pointing out that the fine arts generally and music in particular have made great headway in the last 20 years in the life of the American people Dr. Ferry stated that it is logical that the colleges should share in this movement and contribute to it. "In all times and particularly in periods when stress and strain attend the conditions of ordinary living there is a great need of the refreshment and relief which the fine arts provide," he said. "'For they wear a smile upon their faces' and 'they offer pleasure as their guerdon; they are crowned with beauty and delight is their apparel'" he concluded.

"The old standard of minimal measures of what is regarded as essential in the total inventory of a college is the opposite of the new statement of policy of the North Central Association," Dr. Henry W. Wriston newly elected president of the Association of American Colleges said in discussing the effect of this new statement on the faculty and student scholarship. "The new statement tends to speed up to optimum goals. It is a positive force, encouraging as well as warning, stimulating and advising institutions toward higher standards of achievement," he said. "There can be no question that its intent and emphasis is upon scholarship."

Courtesy of Government of Bombay, Educational Department

Upper Left—The Spacious Home of the Sir J. J. School of Art in Bombay. Right—Oriental Students Modeling in the Sculpture Studio. Below—At Work on Mural Paintings. Pupils From This Class Have Decorated Many Buildings.

For Art Students in Bombay

A School That Encourages Oriental Expression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bombay

A SPACIOUS building, situated in pleasant, tree-shaded grounds, by one of the busiest thoroughfares of Bombay, houses an extremely progressive school of art. It owes its existence mainly to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy who, in 1853, offered to contribute Rupees 100,000 toward the endowment of an art school. His conditions were that the Honorable Court of Directors of the India Company should establish the building and provide an English master qualified to give instruction in drawing, design, and modeling. Craftsmen able to teach applied art were also necessary. Incidentally, one of the instructors who came out from England in 1865 was Mr. Lockwood Kipling, and it was in a house in the present compound of the school that Mr. Rudyard Kipling, the writer, was born.

When I visited the school, Mr. J. A. Lalkaka, associate director, was kind enough to give me some information on the method of study. While providing a thorough technical groundwork, the instructing staff encourage the students to express their own individuality. It is the aim of the staff to guide but not to mold the work of the pupils. Each morning is devoted to such subjects as are taught in any western art school, and in the afternoon the students are allowed full scope to express themselves in their native idiom. As Mr. Lalkaka pointed out, Indian students cannot be entirely uninfluenced by Western, Japanese, Chinese, Persian and other types of art because today continents and nations are in close communication by means of books, radio and quick transportation.

Years ago it was more possible for a group of artists to segregate themselves in a secluded spot and there develop an original concept of art uninfluenced by the Western schools. The fact that a picture or model is old, Mr. Lalkaka pointed out, does not necessarily prove that it is good. Art collections usually contain some mediocre and poor examples.

It seems clear that with modern facilities for students to see and study the art of other nations, the tendency will be for an absolutely new national type of art to arise. For this reason the school is in favor of pupils expressing the decorative talent inherent in the Indian race. Mural painting is a natural outlet for this talent. In watching the young students at work, one is aware of the deep Oriental sense of design. The pupils of this class have decorated many buildings, both public and private.

With increased facilities for scholarship and the wise guidance of the staff, the rising Bombay artist has every opportunity to benefit from the far-seeing vision of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

Queen Mary College

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

A Royal Charter and the title of Queen Mary College has been granted to East London College in the University of London. This is a fitting climax to many years of honorable endeavor in the best traditions of English education. At Oxford and Cambridge the great Public Schools education was assisted by the munificent gifts of the large trading companies; and it was often encouraged by royal patronage, by virtue of which, for example, certain colleges, such as Oriel, are permitted to use part of the Royal Standard for their armorial bearings. All these features are reproduced in modern times in the history of the new Queen Mary College.

There have been five clearly marked stages in the development of this college. It arose out of a desire to give the means of education to the masses of London's East End. Between 1885 and 1887 an enterprise in the famous Mile End Road, known as the Beaumont Philosophic Institution, grew into a recreational center called the People's Palace, the Drapers' Company making a large grant for the equipment of technical schools. Out of these schools there developed East London College, which, in 1907, was recognized as a part of London University. The third stage came with the separation of the administrations of the College and Palace in 1913, and the fourth with the burning down of the Palace in 1931. After this the College, again helped by the generosity of the Drapers' Company, was able to buy up the site occupied by the Palace, which moved to other quarters. The fifth stage is just beginning. It is likely to be the most prosperous of all. For many years East London College had a higher proportion of good honors degrees in relation to the numbers of its students than any other college in London University.

The Parent

Morning Send-Offs and Other Things

Oregon

Dear Friends:

I never miss reading the Parent letters and articles and have found much to help me in every one. I feel therefore that I must do my bit to keep our space.

We have found that the best way to keep orderly and good natured in getting off to school and practicing, is to rise in plenty of time—not just time enough—and to have regular hours. With us this means 6 a. m. in the winter and usually earlier in summer. This regularity causes parents much self-sacrifice, but surely eliminates many nuisances; reluctant going to bed, putting off necessary duties, fussy appetite and crossness, teaches a better economy of time, and does away to a great degree with the bad habit of hurrying, leaving plenty of time to enjoy a beautiful sunrise or watch a rabbit playing in the yard.

Our children grow up so fast, and there is so much joy in their growing, we must take care to enjoy it all. We find the sacrifice of our pleasure and time are well worth giving when we see them take on more and more responsibility.

And what a happy habit, to greet each other with a cheerful "good-morning" and "good-night," whether all seems peaceful or not, and to send the children off to school or work with a "Have a good day," and a smile.

We have not always been consistent in these good habits, but are trying to be, and are realizing more harmony. It seems clearer and clearer to me that any sense of harmony shows lack of understanding in the parents' thoughts. If we knew how to be better parents, we would be. When we learn this most needed and wonderful training, and young people are trained for this home-making vocation, there will be much improvement. Then parents will know just how to protect all children from troublesome influences and needless limitations.

However, we can now pray consistently for "an understanding heart" and be frank in all things with our children. We can free them to work out their own decisions without much talking on our part, but with much right thinking about them, knowing their natural normal inclination and desire is for good.

It seems to me that we must not forget to praise clear thinking. At times we may learn much from it. It does seem well not to be afraid to admit ignorance and to be willing to learn what we need to help them. We need not be afraid to admit and correct our mistakes, or to apologize when we are in the wrong.

I am making a scrapbook of the Parent Column letters and other helpful articles to hand along at the right time, so I really enjoy all your letters twice, when first reading them and then later in pasting them in. May the letters continue.

(Mrs.) G. McG.

Being Still

Massachusetts

Dear Friends:

One day last summer while I was sitting in the hammock with a small niece, she said to me, "Let us say the nursery rhymes." So we started, taking turns. After saying a few, she could not think of any more. She wanted to continue, as she enjoyed them very much. I then said to her, "Close your eyes and maybe you will think of one." She did so and was rewarded. We continued. Each time it was her turn she would close her eyes and each time she thought of a rhyme.

She said, "When I closed my eyes, I saw the picture opposite the rhyme in the book and then the rhyme would come to me."

This little experience taught us both a lesson. When we cannot think as we should, if we will but close our eyes and keep still for a few moments, we will be rewarded with a correct line of thought. I enjoy the Parent Column and hope the suggestion that came to me may be helpful to someone.

(Miss) B. L. L.

Actor Apprentices at Work

Early Years of Stage Training Taken in School

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

"A GOOD dramatic school will give the actor-apprentice as much experience in two years as he can get in the theater in five," May Ediss was talking of her work as director of instruction of the Bonstelle School of the Drama and Dance, in New York City. The school was founded some years ago in Detroit by Jessie Bonstelle in connection with her repertory company and is now in the first year in New York, where the opportunities are so much greater for the student performances to be seen by producers, agents and casting directors.

Miss Ediss made her start in the theater in London under Laurence Irving and was for several years a member of the Boston Repertory Company under the direction both of Henry Jewett and E. E. Clive. She taught and directed for several seasons at Mariarden Theater and school, Peterborough, N. H. For two years she assisted Kenneth White with the work in dramatics at Boston University.

Command of Fundamentals

Miss Ediss feels that work in a school of this type should be built on the expressive development of the individual student. Only in this way may the young player acquire resourcefulness and a command of the fundamentals of his future work in the theater. These fundamentals are few, but their implications are endless in their subtlety. After 20 years on the stage Miss Ediss finds new vistas of acting possibilities opening before her, and so one of the thoughts she keeps ever before the students is that good acting means ceaseless work and study.

The young actor needs to form the right mental habits, "for it is upon the foundation of right thinking, concentration and developed imaginative qualities that a proper technique is built. The dramatic instinct of the student is brought out and developed. Later, he is given characterizations to build up until ready to present his conception of a character to an audience."

The actor needs further to learn how to make the individual sounds of English on a phonetic basis and to use these sounds in connected speech to the greatest possible advantage. Pronunciation should be free from regional, national and individual peculiarities; free from slovenly speech on the one hand and from pedantic utterance on the other. Dialects are advanced work and should follow attainment of an understanding of the approach to the "full significance in the lines of a play and how to bring out every possible shade of meaning, mood and character in the most effective and convincing way." Students at the Bonstelle School, Miss Ediss says, are not permitted to take part in plays until they have learned to speak distinctly enough to be understood, loudly enough to be heard, and can use their voices pleasingly and effectively.

Behind a program such as Miss Ediss believes in, can be seen a wisdom that could come only from stage experience—a hard-won knowledge of the preparation that the apprentice-actor must go through in finding a place in the theater. The schooling that was once common on the stage has now become a rarity, because of the disappearance of the stock companies. More, a school can offer a background of cultural development in relation to the theater that may be acquired only during a long service on the stage. The student needs not only all the education definitely having to do with speaking lines in character and expressing his rôle visually, but a considerable understanding of contributory subjects, such as dancing, fencing, playwriting, play production, art appreciation and singing. The instrument needs organization, training, tuning and the instrument is the actor himself.

An Exacting Art

Such a cultural development is of rich value in itself, in preparing young people to take their place in social or business life, and so there is no need to raise the question as to this or that student: Will he or she make a great actress? No one can say. Everything else being equal, only the student himself can provide the answer in his willingness to practice the elements of an exacting art.

The list of sponsors of the Bonstelle School includes Eva Le Gallienne, who took the trouble after a recent student performance to speak for an hour and a half to the young players about their individual work, pointing out lines on which it could be strengthened, and remarking upon evidences of ability. This performance, which was seen by the present writer, had an expressive character. That is, the students definitely were projecting characterizations that they had made their own mentally and emotionally. This quality would never have been evident in a performance that had been coached, however smooth the superficial effect might have been. Six of the students have appeared in small parts with Miss Le Gallienne during her recent repertory engagement at the Broadhurst Theater in New York.

E. C. S.

Pay for Injured Workmen

You and the Law Series—48

By Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater
Counselors at Law

These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WORKMAN'S compensation laws have now been passed in almost all the states in the United States. While these laws differ in detail, the general scheme is as follows: The employer carries insurance to cover liability arising from work accidents. This insurance may be with regular insurance companies, or the state may establish a compensation insurance fund. Under some of the laws the employer may pay direct if he can establish his financial responsibility.

If a workman is injured while at work, he is entitled to compensation, unless the accident was caused by his own willful and malicious conduct. Under the insurance setup the company pays this compensation. The law usually says the accident must arise out of and in the course of his employment.

The amount of compensation is fixed by law according to a prescribed scale, based upon the wages received, the severity of the injury, and the duration of the incapacity. For example, definite injuries, as the loss of a leg or an eye, may have a fixed compensation, regardless of the wages received; while partial or total disability may be based on the amount of wages received. Payment may be in a lump sum, or it may extend over a certain number of weeks.

A board or commission created under the law conducts the hearings instead of the courts. Thus the sympathy of a jury is not an element in reaching a decision. Although an appeal may be made to the courts in certain situations, usually where questions of law are involved, the majority of cases are decided by one or more board members. Under the insurance form of setup the insurance company may defend the action.

Wherever settlement agreements are reached between employer and employee, these must be approved by the board, which also passes upon other fees and charges incident to the accident.

The hearings before the board are fairly prompt and informal, and are free from many of the technicalities found in court trials. Some of the questions to be decided at the hearings are the extent of the injury, whether the injury arose out of and in the course of the employment, the amount of damages due under the law, and in the case of decease, who is legally entitled to the compensation.

The law usually designates what class of employers are subject to its terms. This classification is usually based in part upon the number of employees regularly employed.

While no employer is forced to come under the law, the law makes it to his advantage to do so, for certain defenses, such as contributory negligence, assumption of risk, and the fellow servant rule, are taken away from him if he does not.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — NELL WITTERS

Because Workmen's Compensation Laws Have Largely Taken Out of the Hands of the Courts the Settlement of Employees' Damage Claims, Playing Upon a Jury's Sympathy Is Today Rarely an Element in Reaching a Decision in These Cases.

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British Survey Art Progress

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

THE exhibition of art in industry which is now taking place at the Royal Academy in London has drawn attention to the importance of giving proper industrial art training in the schools and will doubtless afford the stimulus to educational authorities in Britain which is needed before distinct progress can be registered. In the meantime the Board of Education has sent over to the Continent a couple of investigators who have surveyed the methods of instruction in vogue in European countries, and on their return have issued a full report of their activities which is likely to be the beginning of considerable advances in British art education.

One fact which emerges from the reports is that the industrial art schools of Britain require much more spacious accommodation and better equipment. Thus the Royal College of Art in London has 400 students. But it provides less room for them than is given to 66 students in the "Higher Institute of Artistic Studies" in the Royal Palace at Monza, which has been generously placed at their disposal by the King of Italy. But art education on the Continent by no means depends entirely or even chiefly on aristocratic patronage, welcome as this may be. The democracy is equally keen. Thus, only a few years ago, the Municipality and Canton of Zurich, by common vote, gave about £430,000 for the equipment of a modern art school.

The standard of design on the continent is higher than in England, but the report insists that the individual taste of the British public is just as good as that abroad. The difference is accounted for by the fact that in Europe the State fosters the development of art along progressive lines to a degree unknown in Britain. Especially is this true in France, Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Italy.

It is recognized that in England the initiative in art education must be left to the local authorities, but it is felt that the State might well be able to stimulate them to fuller activity. In fact, a first step has already been taken in this direction for Art and Industry.

The organization of industry on the apprenticeship system on the continent also greatly facilitates art education; for employers regularly release their employees for periodic instruction. Only a very few English employers follow this example.

Such are the main results of the Board of Education's inquiry. The ground has now been fully surveyed, and the field is accordingly cleared for action.

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SEE *Also* Tuesday's PROGRESS IN EDUCATION PAGE for Advertising of SCHOOLS

The Winter Garden

EVEN late last night there was no slightest hint of this. The sky was cloudless as the red winter sun went early to bed behind the brown hills; all evening the steady stars twinkled and winked, as low and clear almost as the warm lights of Jaalam Town; and the west wind soughed through the high, dark maples, like the slow rise and fall of distant surf. In all this there was no hint of change.

So it stole upon us. And in the morning we woke in a muted world, a world oddly shrunken. The wind came now from the sea, and beyond the panes a white shifting curtain swirled and eddied. The voice in the maples was quiet now, even its slow whisper hushed. Window muntins and sills were rounded with piled whiteness; beyond the wavering curtain the barn roof was white; the brown lawn, which only yesterday ran up the hill to the hard blue horizon, was white, too, and melted into a white sky almost within touch. Silently, over night, it had stolen upon us. Here was winter.

* * *

THICK AND THICKER the snow came all morning. There was no horizon; sky and earth had shrunk to a shallow white bowl. Once, in a brief thinning of swirling flakes, we had a glimpse of the road, and of Jim Kibbee's barn beyond his orchard rows. The road we knew by the walls, but the barn we knew not at all. It had been a rich weathered brown, but now it was a pure white. And as the snow thickened again, and road and barn slid back into the smother, we made small jokes of our own red barn and of the time spent, this past summer, in painting it. Far better to wait, like wise Jim, and let it be done for you. A car crept past, a black insect nosing blindly for the path. We watched it, marooned islanders watching ships pass in the fog. Muffled bells jingled down the hill, and old Jerry O'Brien and his blue pung jog out of the swirling white. He comes from a remote and all but lost red farmhouse on the old road to Chesham; there he lives in the simplicity of fifty years ago, tilling his rich black fields in an oxbow of slow Boggastow Brook; and here he goes, white snow thick on his bushy white brows, red face glowing. Pathetic? Not a bit of it! Some years he misses this annual pung ride with the first heavy storm, for the brisk young men with the plows rise early these days. But this time he's stolen a march on them; and, plump and happy as a woodchuck in his worn buffalo coat, he plods past behind his fat gray mare.

So all morning the white curtain sways beyond the windows. A drift builds up before the barn door, and in the syringa bush a last year's nest nods slowly under the burden of a huge white ostrich egg. The great flakes eddy and swirl; and, like bread rising in a pan, the barn roof rounds slowly.

* * *

TOWARD NOON THERE comes a break. Now one can see the wall, now the apple tree and the dark small pines beyond the garden. It still snows, but now the great feathery flakes no longer swarm. They drift slowly, leisurely, and they drift now in a faint wash of golden light. Swiftly the silent white dome has lifted and enlarged; like an iridescent bubble, it thins even as we watch.

And you go out into the clean, washed air, and the snow shovel rings on the hidden great stone by the back door. The thick, clinging snow cleaves into blocks as you fall into the remembered rhythm of three chops and a heave; slow foot by foot, clearing a broad path to the barn, you win past the woodshed. Behind you the cat comes on daintily lifted feet, standing up rabbit-wise to peer over the white wall, shaking a snowflake from her whiskers, patting swiftly at stray fragments from your shovel. You carve the drift before the great door, and she goes past in two great flounder-ing bounds, to wallow down the steep inner slope of the drift and squeeze through the crack of the door. And when you have scraped clean the runway, and rolled back the doors, she peers down from the hayloft, eyes narrowed to slits against the growing light.

The last flakes swirl down as you hew a narrower way to the henhouse and the hens singing in their warm and dusty island of Avilion. And as you tend them, and reach beneath soft ruffled feathers for the smooth round eggs, in long slanting shafts through dusty windows comes the sun.

* * *

AND COMING OUT it is a new world, a strange world into which you step, a world so lovely that you must narrow your eyes against its beauty. But yesterday it was a world of iron; the ground rang under foot, the trees were forged steel tracery against a tempered blue sky; and over the garden the drifted leaves, their dancing done, were a thick rust-colored mat. There is no hardness about it now. All outlines are mellowed, all contours softened. Each limb, each twig of the maples bears its balanced burden of white; the small clumped pines, lost all summer in the thick green of orchard and garden, now are sturdy in their ermine-trimmed dark cloaks. And the Scotch pine by the barn corner has had a belated Christmas of its own. You remember, years ago, bringing it home from David Chenery's pasture, a slender wisp of a thing tucked under one arm. Now it has towered beyond the barn eaves; the thick needles are heavy and drooping, and the topmost bough of all wears jauntily a cocked tam o' shanter of whitest wool.

Beyond it, and past the red barn glowing in the sudden light, and through the screen of black and white maples along the road, lies a town never seen before. It is new, and sparkling; its roofs glitter and shine; its streets lie white and broad and unbroken. It is a town of crystal and cotton wool, fresh from a fairy tale, half hidden in the tall elms and spreading maples white with this winter blooming. From its chimneys, in this windless hush, rise slow threads of blue smoke; from it one hears the voices of eager children trying new sleds and skis; borne on some vagrant current of air there comes the thinned, distant jingle of bells. Content, shining, secure, the town lies under the dark, pine-clad arm of the Ridge; all its houses are warm and snug under their white roofs; all its people are ruddy-faced and laughing. And, as so many times before, under so many differing conditions, there comes the swift thought: "This is Jaalam as it should be!"

* * *

THIS RARE MOMENT lasts but while you rest, and catch breath, and scrape clinging snow from the shovel. For, even as you watch, the tireless sun and the unresting wind are busy. A high maple branch stirs, and a shimmering puff of snow sifts slowly down. Then another, and another, quivers in the viewless breeze, and soon all the narrow valley of Jaalam Town smokes with a sparkling, drifting mist. The Scotch pine lifts its branches; a crystal curtain of beads drips fast and faster from the barn eaves. Down the road there is a snoring drone, and about the turn swings the huge, serious bulk of a truck. Steadily, purposefully, it noses aside the white drifts; the snow curls in a long breaking wave and lies in a smooth windrow behind. Up past Kibbee's it drones, and you see Jim wave and hear the thin echo of his shout. Then he falls to again, shoveling out to his shop.

And as you work houseward again, trimming your path edges, you remember that all through the fall, and all through early winter, you have rather disliked the thought of snow. But now that it has come, you are not sorry. That one rare moment has reconciled you to it. And you think that, if this were even more rare, if Jaalam alone knew this, how famous the town would be! If Jaalam only, of all the towns in the world, knew this hushed moment of peace, this swift overnight blooming, how folks would flock here to see high Apunack's brown poll powdered with white, to see the bleached marsh a glittering spread of silver, to see all the town bloom like a winter garden!

Scraping the last snow from the doorstep before going in, you dwell on that brief hushed moment. It was rare; but every moment of the year is rare. In infinite variety there is no repetition. And while what it showed seemed rare, it was not, really. For this town of Jaalam-as-it-should-be is always there; it is the only Jaalam; it is Jaalam-as-it-is. You do not see it, always, because you look upon it with the dull eyes of custom. But it is there, all the while. For no garden is made for summer only. They bloom the year around.

DANIEL CHASE

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CLEARING RAIN: *An Etching by Martin Lewis*

"CLEARING RAIN" is a bit of the Orient seen through the eyes of an Occidental. That, however, makes no less attractive the scene which we are accustomed to view through the medium of Japanese interpretation. Hiroshige, Hokusai, Kuniyoshi, and many other masters of Japanese prints have so trained us to the Oriental interpretation of the Land of the Rising Sun that Martin Lewis's freshness of presentation is as pleasing as it is welcome.

Mr. Lewis loves to play with lights and shadows on his copper plates; he attacks each new plate with the zest of perennial youth, and this explains the variety achieved in his etchings. Light is the all-important element for Martin Lewis; the shadows enhance its qualities.

Mr. Lewis made the sketch for this etching in one of the provinces of southern Japan, but the scene is so typical that it might have been made in any one of hundreds of Japanese villages.

Protégé of 'Chinese Gordon'

LIFE was rougher but freer for the children of the lower classes in those days before compulsory education had tamed the offending Adam in the English boy, and a port like Gravesend acted as a magnet for the more adventurous spirits. One of these, who had run away from home and slept with other boys in a similar case on the bawley-boats and lighters, picking up a living as best he could, remembers how his companions used to leave him on Sunday afternoon to go to Sunday school. In the end they persuaded him to accompany them, and he went intending to make himself a nuisance. He succeeded so well that the teacher of his class was in despair. It happened, however, that this gentleman was absent for two or three Sundays, and while he was away his class was taken by Gordon. There was something in the personality of the new teacher under which the boy's impishness wilted, and willynilly he was compelled to submit to the quietly masterful influence of "the Kernel," as the boys are said to have described him in their scribblings on walls. The superintendent was aware that the boy had been a sore trial to his teacher and was curious to know how Gordon fared with him. "He is the best boy in the class," said Gordon.

One Sunday Gordon said to the lad: "Come to my house tomorrow morning, and I will give you breakfast." On the strength of this attractive invitation the youngster turned up at Fort House and did justice to a square meal. After breakfast Gordon took him to a shop and purchased a complete out-fit. This when packed up made a large parcel, which the boy carried back to Fort House. On his arrival there Gordon told him to go into the bathroom and strip. A good scrubbing in the bath was followed by his putting on all his new clothes. Then Gordon stood him in front of a mirror and asked what he saw. "You see a new boy, don't you?" he said. "Well, just as you are new outside, so I want you to be new inside." For some years after this incident the boy lived with Gordon in Fort House. In later life he became an influential citizen of Southend, where he served upon the town council for sixteen years.

Sometimes Gordon kept two or three protégés under his roof. Others used to come in the evening, when he would hold classes, teaching them how to read and write, holding their fingers while they laboriously traced upstrokes, down-strokes, and pothooks, and giving them history and geography lessons with the aid of a large map over the mantelpiece. Upon this he used to keep track with little flags of the whereabouts of those youngsters who had passed through his hands and gone to sea, the natural career for a Gravesend boy. His friends the pilots told him whenever a homeward-bound ship anchored in the Thames. If it were one of those on which any of his protégés had signed on, he went on board at once to welcome the sailor home from sea.—H. E. WORTHAM, in "Gordon: An Intimate Portrait." (London: Harrap. Boston: Little Brown.)

Australian Express

THE train comes to a grinding halt in the midst of the vast plain. Out into the flaming sunlight pour the passengers, fleeing an interior temperature of 115 Fahrenheit only to encounter the scorching wind which has its origin somewhere in Australia's little-known interior, hundreds of miles to the north.

Through the shimmering heat waves of the boundless plain, the railway line passes beyond the horizon in the east and in the west with neither curve nor dip. One hundred and fifty miles on either hand it stretches, deviating from the directness of a plumb line by not so much as an inch. And in every direction spreads the desert, flat as the sea, treeless, waterless, silent.

Quenching the mighty thirst of the gasping locomotive pours a stream from the high wayside tank, water drawn from some thousand-foot bore into the limestone plain one hundred miles or more away. Meanwhile, about the passengers of the tri-weekly overland express gathers a knot of strange folk, of folk as primitive as any on earth. They utter curious and unintelligible words, yet they are as intent upon largess as any beggar at the foot of the Pyramids.

Whence have they come? Beyond a wooden shack or two beside the tank, the desert reveals never a sign of human habitation. Yet here they are, the Australian aboriginals of the great southern plain. Do they live, then, in holes in the ground, these folk of so primitive habits, or have they come from some place beyond the far horizon? None can say, not even the trainmen. Three times a week they gather here, then disappear. Where they live or what sustains them, it is impossible to say.

There are old men with faces as black as an African's, yet with hair straight as a North American Indian's. There are women and children of the Papuan mold, others with features almost Polynesian. The characteristics of more than one race seem to reveal themselves in these curious creatures of the Australian outlands. Lining the track they stand, as the train moves on across the burning plain, an occasional unshod foot resting heedlessly upon the hot steel rails. They are silent now, held in thrall by who can say what thoughts born of the coming, the unrestrained curiosity and the swift passing of folk from another and uncomprehended world.

On into the west and a wondrous desert sunset which shoots flaming bars of crimson and gold across an apple-green sky speeds the overland express, and still the leagues of flat plain unroll before that undeviating line of steel. At dusk the parching heat is swept away, as a curtain might be blown aside to admit a refreshing breeze into a long-closed room, before a south wind that comes from the sea more than a hundred and fifty miles distant. It holds steadily and evenly across the desert and still retains a hint of its salt-sweet breath.

Stars flame forth like the sudden flash of a lighthouse beam at sunset. And the silent plain lies vast, inscrutable and overwhelming under the cloak of night.

M. T. G.

California Campfire

DID you ever camp in the woods on a moonlight night and listen to nature's voices? Have you seen the light flicker through the trees, and glisten on the little brook, its ripples breaking into molten silver as it glides away between banks overhung with fern and trailing grasses? . . .

One almost expects to see Robin Hood or Friar Tuck step out into the firelight. The campfire carries one back to the days when the red men roamed the woods, sat round their campfires, listened to the talking leaves, and boasted of their prowess. . . .

But the campfire wanes. A stick burns through and falls asunder, sending up a shower of sparks. Charred embers only remain. We spread our blankets with knapsack for pillow. With no sound of traffic to mar our slumbers, soothed by the wind in the branches, and the gentle tong of the mountain brook for a lullaby, we are wooed to sleep.—From "By-ways Around San Francisco Bay," by W. B. HUTCHINSON. (New York: Abingdon.)

Golden Apples

I HAVE a little orange tree
And O, but it is fair to see—
So gay, so green and gold.

It came from far Hesperides
Where grow those golden apple trees
As you have heard of old.

And when the snow drops soft and white,
As it is dropping soft tonight,
My orange tree is bold;

It glows against the window pane,
It laughs at sleet and snow and rain,
It mocks at winter's cold!

A. JACQUELINE SHAW

Inspiration

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEVER was inspiration more widely sought than today; yet comparatively few appear to look for it in its natural abiding place, namely, Spirit, Deity. The literal meaning of the word is "to breathe into," indicating a spiritual impartation.

Any diffidence or reluctance to look to Deity for inspiration shows some misapprehension of His nature; and at this point Christian Science is most helpful, for as a result of its lucid explanations no doubt, fear, or misapprehension as to the nature of God has any room for assertion. Christian Science thus restores inspiration to its rightful place as a practical and available asset in daily experience.

Most assuredly we learn in Christian Science that God gives spiritually to all His children; that His giving expresses His real nature; that He is always inspiring and guiding those who seek His help. Our task is to avail ourselves of the inspiration God is perpetually supplying; and this can be done by gaining the spiritual understanding of God and His reflection, man, and then applying it daily and hourly in experience. Thus is gained conviction of the certainty, dependability, and utility of Spirit and its blessings, one of which is the unfailing impartation of inspiration.

Spirit is the natural source of inspiration. In the Bible and in Christian Science this term is used for God; and in accordance with the Scriptures, Christian Science definitely teaches that God, Spirit, is omnipresent; also that He is infinite, all-knowing, and all-powerful. Thus there is nothing, in reality, except Spirit and spiritual creation. Hence inspiration, emanating from Spirit, is also omnipresent. Since there is no place where it is not, its ever-availability can be understood and utilized.

Christian Science teaches that God ever inspires and guides the real man, and also makes clear that this man is not a mortal. "Man reflects God; *mankind* represents the Adamic race, and is a human, not a divine, creation," is the decisive and emphatic statement made by Mary Baker Eddy on page 525 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Inspiration, therefore, comes to humanity proportionately as the individual human consciousness becomes Godlike. We cannot use inspiration for our own glorification or self-aggrandizement—motives which may sometimes prompt the desire for inspiration. And when we seriously consider the frailties, uncertainties, and unreliability of this human selfhood, we rationally could not wish otherwise than that inspiration should glorify God, the supreme intelligence, illimitable divinity, the sole cause and creator. The greatest inspiration that can come to any human being is the illumination in which he sees that he is indeed the blessed child of God, and that his apparent mortal selfhood is a dream, unreal; and this is exactly the fact which Christian Science reveals.

Many have been in great need of inspiration and have believed themselves unable to gain it. Such people will find through a conscientious study of Christian Science that some man-made theory or belief is blinding them to the fact of ever-present inspiration, which is as practicable and available as are mathematical tables. But no one could succeed in applying mathematical rules who should read the table wrongly or make up different tables of his own. So it is with inspiration. If we outline its coming or method, consider it transcendental, a special dispensation for the gifted, or a spasmodic or intermittent flash of vision, these and other beliefs and their influence, shut out true inspiration.

We may not be aware of such beliefs, but if we feel ourselves uninspired, some such error may be causing the dearth, and it must be routed. This can be done by letting into our human consciousness the light of Truth which uncovers such beliefs and destroys them. To be continuously and uninterruptedly inspired, therefore, we must obey the admonition, "In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths." We must seek His guidance with the expectancy of a child asking a legitimate request of a loving parent.

No one ever needed more inspiration for courage, ingenuity, perseverance, and endurance than the religious leaders of the present day; and the Leader of the Christian Science movement is pre-eminent among those who sought and found inspiration in God, divine Love. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 454), "Love inspires, illumines, designates, and leads the way."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Inspiration

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

JAMAIS l'inspiration n'a été recherchée plus qu'elle ne l'est aujourd'hui; mais ils sont comparativement peu nombreux ceux qui la cherchent à sa source naturelle, c'est-à-dire dans l'Esprit, la Divinité. Au sens littéral, inspirer signifie "souffler dans;" et ceci indique une communication spirituelle.

Si l'on craint ou qu'on refuse de se tourner vers Dieu pour trouver l'inspiration, c'est parce qu'on ne comprend pas Sa nature; ici la Science Chrétienne est des plus utiles, car grâce à ses explications lumineuses, le doute, la crainte ou les méprises concernant la nature divine perdent leur point d'appui et ne peuvent plus s'affirmer. Ainsi la Science Chrétienne rend à l'inspiration sa place légitime et montre que ce précieux élément est d'une valeur pratique dans la vie journalière.

Certes, nous apprenons en Science Chrétienne que Dieu départ Ses dons spirituels à tous Ses enfants; que les dons divins expriment la vraie nature de Dieu; qu'Il inspire et guide sans cesse ceux qui cherchent Son appui. Notre tâche consiste à utiliser l'inspiration que Dieu fournit perpétuellement; or nous pouvons le faire si nous acquérons une compréhension spirituelle de Dieu et de Sa réflexion, l'homme, et qu'ensuite nous appliquions constamment cette intelligence dans notre vie de chaque jour. Nous obtiendrons ainsi la certitude que l'Esprit et ses bienfaits sont infaillibles, sûrs, efficaces; et l'inspiration que Dieu ne manque jamais de nous communiquer est au nombre de ces bienfaits.

L'Esprit est la source naturelle de l'inspiration. Dans la Bible et en Science Chrétienne, ce terme désigne Dieu; en outre la Science Chrétienne, d'accord avec les Écritures, enseigne formellement l'omniprésence de Dieu, l'Esprit; elle déclare que Dieu est infini, omniscient et tout puissant. Ainsi l'Esprit et la création spirituelle sont les seules réalités. Donc l'inspiration qui émane de l'Esprit est également omniprésente. Puisqu'il n'y a pas de lieu dont l'inspiration soit exclue, son pouvoir efficace peut toujours être compris et utilisé.

La Science Chrétienne enseigne que Dieu inspire et guide toujours l'homme réel; elle montre aussi clairement que cet homme n'est point un mortel. "L'homme reflète Dieu; *le genre humain* représente la race adamique, c'est une création humaine, non divine." Telle est la déclaration catégorique de Mary Baker Eddy à la page 525 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*. Le fait est que l'inspiration parvient à l'humanité dans la mesure où la conscience humaine individuelle se rapproche de la nature divine. Nous ne saurions employer l'inspiration pour notre propre gloire ou pour satisfaire à nos ambitions—motifs qui incitent parfois les mortels à désirer l'inspiration. Mais si nous considérons sérieusement les faiblesses, les doutes, l'incertitude du moi humain, la raison nous contraint de souhaiter que l'inspiration glorifie Dieu, l'intelligence suprême, la divinité illimitable, l'unique cause et le seul créateur. La plus grande inspiration qui puisse venir à un être humain, c'est l'illumination par laquelle il voit qu'il est véritablement l'enfant béni de Dieu et que son moi mortel apparent est un rêve sans réalité: or ce sont précisément là les faits que révèle la Science Chrétienne.

Bien des personnes qui avaient grand besoin d'inspiration ont cru qu'elles étaient incapables de l'obtenir. Par l'étude consciencieuse de la Science Chrétienne, ces personnes constateront que quelque théorie ou croyance d'origine humaine les empêchait de voir l'inspiration toujours présente, aussi pratique et aussi accessible que la table de multiplication. Mais nul ne peut appliquer avec succès les règles mathématiques s'il lit cette table d'une manière incorrecte ou s'il compose pour son propre usage une table différente. Il en est de même de l'inspiration. Si nous cherchons à délinéer ses méthodes et la manière dont elle doit venir; si nous la considérons comme une chose transcendantale, une dispensation spéciale en faveur de quelques privilégiés, une vision fugitive et intermittente,—ces croyances ou d'autres analogues paraîtront exclure la véritable inspiration.

Nous ne nous rendons pas toujours compte de ces croyances; mais si l'inspiration semble nous faire défaut, c'est peut-être par suite d'une erreur de ce genre, que nous devons mettre en déroute. Nous y parviendrons en laissant entrer dans notre conscience la lumière de la Vérité qui découvre ces croyances et les détruit. Donc, pour être inspirés d'une manière constante, ininterrompue, nous devons obéir à cette exhortation: "Pense à lui dans toutes tes entreprises et il aplanira tes sentiers." Nous devons chercher les directions divines avec autant de confiance qu'un enfant qui s'adresse à un bon père ou à une tendre mère pour obtenir une chose utile.

Nul n'a jamais eu besoin de plus d'inspiration, de courage, d'ingéniosité, de persévérance et d'endurance que les guides religieux des temps actuels; et Mrs. Eddy, Leader du mouvement de la Science Chrétienne, occupe le premier rang parmi ceux qui cherchèrent et trouvèrent l'inspiration en Dieu, dans l'Amour divin. Elle écrit dans *Science et Santé* (p. 454): "L'Amour nous inspire le chemin, l'illumine, nous le désigne, et nous y guide."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Moves Along Quietly in Very Irregular Groove

Commodity and Money Markets

Leading Stocks Move Quietly In Irregular Path

Few Specialties Sharply Off and Others on the Rising Side

By Forrest Price

The market wasn't much to boast about.

A few specialties as usual claimed most attention.

And prices moved in both directions—some sharply down and others moderately higher.

Total sales for the two-hour session amounted to about 350,000 shares. A feature of the quiet trading was activity in Warner Bros. preferred, which moved upward more than 2 points.

Brooklyn - Manhattan Transit was another good gainer.

Radio B again was active, but price improvement was not important. Paramount certificates were up fractionally to a new high.

Armour of Illinois preferred rose nearly 2 points. Mullins preferred was up 1.

On the down side of the market, Austin Nichols A was off 5 points at one time. Otis Steel prior preferred dropped 3. American Woolen preferred declinied more than a point.

Losses of 1 to 2 points were recorded by Union Pacific and Santa Fe.

Fractional losses were established by such leaders as American Telephone, U. S. Steel, New York Central and United Corporation.

Bonds for the most part were inactive. Slight gains were made in the Treasury issues. A few corporate bonds managed to move a little higher.

In the commodities markets the gains were very quiet, likewise cotton.

As long as money continues to pile up in the banks, and with increased industrial operations, greater railroad traffic and increased electric power output there is not much to worry about.

And yet there are still some clouds on the business skies. The coming gold clause ruling is the most important of these.

Holders of good dividend paying securities will benefit by the fact that the banks are not paying interest on commercial deposits. Retirement of the special stock of the General Electric Company is one important result of this. The company is able to do this because it has sufficient funds in banks to retire the stock and still leave plenty of funds for operations. It will be a substantial benefit to its shareholders.

Now the Diamond Match Company announces that it will distribute all of its net earnings to stockholders and employees. And other concerns may follow suite.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—The stock market exhibited some uneasiness today in the face of renewed weakness in leading foreign exchanges and a rather heavy tone displayed by rail equities.

Some amusement and traction issues improved along with scattered specialties. The close was irregular.

With the British pound dropping a cent or more, and the principal European gold currencies off several points, most traders were not disposed to extend commitments on the buying side, and there was some selling on the theory that the week-end might bring bearish news.

Falling exchange rates were attributed partly to the fact that purchases have diminished greatly due to the uncertainty surrounding the gold clause decision expected soon from the Supreme Court. Fears have been expressed that, should the ruling be against the Government, the present gold price might be substantially reduced. Thus, buying of gold abroad apparently will be at zero until the high court hands down its judgment, and there will be little demand for foreign monies.

Armour Stock Up

Shares of Armour of Illinois preferred got up 3 points, and Warner Brothers preferred and Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit advanced about 2 each. Paramount certificates, Loew's, Interborough Rapid Transit and Wesson Oil were fractionally firmer. Further unification hopes apparently helped the traction group. The theatrical section found a following on reports business was improving, and that the Paramount reorganization plans were nearing completion.

Otis Steel preferred yielded 4 points, and others, down fractions to more than a point, included Delaware & Hudson, N. Y. Central, Northern Pacific, Case, Consolidated Gas, U. S. Steel, American Can, du Pont and Radio preferred B. Such issues as General Motors, Chrysler, Standard Oils of New Jersey and California, General Electric and American Telephone were virtually unchanged.

Business and trade news generally was satisfactory, and brokerage quarters, for the most part, were still optimistic.

Bond Market Trendless

The bond market had no definite trend today because trading was too light to influence values.

Some of the Treasury issues were traded at gains of 1-32d to 3-32ds of a point, but widest swing in the federal list was a decline of 6-32ds in the Treasury 4¼-3¼s. Home Loan and Federal Farm issues were virtually unchanged.

Small gains and losses were approximately in balance in the secondary groups, and prime issues ruled firm.

Among loans which edged a little higher were Santa Fe 4s at 108⅝, Bethlehem Steel 5s at 111¼, Consolidated Gas of New York 5½s at 106. Goodyear 5s at 104¾, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s at 13, Southern Railway 4s at 59¾, and Western Union 5s at 108.

Some bonds of the Missouri Pacific continued to move up as a result of buying associated with prospects for reasonably early action on a reorganization plan. The series F 5s sold from 27½ to 28½, or 1¼ points above yesterday closing level.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Jan.26	Last Jan.25
7¼	6⅜	..	Adams Express	400	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
112	112	..	Abraham & S pf	100	112	112	112	..
58	54¾	5	Adams Exp pf	50	58½	58½	58½	..
33½	31	2	Adams Millis	100	31½	31½	31½	31¾
9¼	8	..	Addressograph	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
7¾	6¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	7¼	7⅛	7¼	..
115¾	110⅜	3	Air Reduction	100	111	111	111	111
20½	17	.80f	Alaska-Juneau	500	17⅛	17¼	17⅜	17⅜
1⅞	1½	..	Alleghany Corp h	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
20¼	17½	.25e	Alpha Port Cem	200	18	17¾	17¾	18
17⅜	15½	..	Allis Chalmers	600	17	16⅝	16⅝	16⅞
57½	47½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	100	56¾	56¾	56⅝	56⅞
31	28¼	2	Amal Leather pf	100	31	31	31	..
17	13½	..	Am Bank Note	100	16	16	16	16
50½	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	50	49½	49½	49½	49
67	57⅝	..	Am Crys Sug pf	80	63½	63½	63½	64
29¾	27	.80	Am Brake S &F	300	27¼	27	27¼	27¼
121½	120	7	Am Brake S&F pf	20	121½	121	121	121
117⅞	113	4f	Am Can	600	114½	113½	113½	114½
20¼	17½	..	Am Car & Fdry	200	18	18	18	17¾
45⅝	37½	..	Am Car & F pf	200	41¼	41	41¼	..
20⅞	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	300	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	18½
3	2⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	100	2½	2½	2½	..
7	7	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	7	7	7	7
4⅞	3½	..	Am Ice	400	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4½
16½	14¾	..	Am Metal	400	16	16	16	16
3¾	3⅛	..	Am Power & Lt	600	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
12½	10½	1¼	Am P&L 5½ pf	800	11⅞	11½	11½	11¾
14⅝	12¼	1½	Am P&L 6½ pf	600	13⅞	13½	13½	13⅞
16⅛	14⅛	..	Am Radiator	1400	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	14⅛
24	20¼	..	Am Rolling Mill	300	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	21¾
72½	67	4	Am Safety Razor	100	69½	69½	69½	..
26¼	23	2	Am Shipbuilding	20	24	24	24	..
40¼	34⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	500	35⅝	35¼	35¼	35⅝
125⅛	122¾	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	123½	123½	123½	123⅝
112	109⅛	3g	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	110	110	110	110
18¼	14½	..	Am Steel Fdries	500	17⅛	16¾	16¾	17
43	41⅜	2f	Am Stores	400	41	40½	40½	41
67½	62	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	63½	63½	63⅜	63½
106¾	103	9	Am Tel & Tel	1500	104½	104	104	104
14⅞	13⅛	1	Am Wat W & E	400	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13¾
9¼	8	..	Am Woolen	300	8⅛	7¾	7¾	8
45⅛	39½	..	Am Woolen pf	600	40	38⅝	39	39¾
12⅜	10⅜	..	Anaconda Cop	1200	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	10⅞
6⅛	5⅛	..	Armour Ill	600	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5⅛
70⅜	64½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	200	68½	68	68½	68
98½	85	..	Armour Ill pf	600	102⅛	99	102⅛	98¼
6⅜	4⅝	..	Arnold Constable	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
13⅝	11⅝	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	12¼
70	64	3g	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	64	64	64	..
55⅝	47½	2b	Atchison T&SF	600	49	47	47½	48⅜
86½	83	5	Atchison pf	200	84	84	84	..
37¼	29⅞	..	Atl Coast Line	300	30½	30	30	30½
25⅝	23¾	1	Atl Refining	600	24¾	24⅝	24¾	24⅝
43	39	2	Atlas Powder	200	39⅝	39½	39½	..
24¾	24½	..	Auburn Auto	400	24	23½	24	23⅞
14	10	..	Austin Nichols	100	10	10	10	..
63	54	5	Austin Nichols A	30	55½	54	54	59
5⅝	4½	..	Aviation Corp Del	200	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
			—B—					
6⅝	5½	..	Baldwin Loco	300	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6
26¼	22	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	24½
14⅞	11¾	..	Balt & Ohio	800	12	11	11¾	12
17⅜	14¾	..	Balt & Ohio pf	200	14½	14⅜	14⅜	14¾
5⅜	4¼	..	Barker Bros	100	5	5	5	..
7	6⅛	..	Barnsdall A	400	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
18	16¼	..	Beatrice Cream	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17¼
17½	14¾	..	Bendix Aviation	600	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	15¾
17⅜	15⅞	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	200	16¼	16¼	16¼	16⅛
34⅜	29⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	900	31⅛	30¾	30¾	31¼
77¾	69¼	..	Beth Steel pf	100	75	75	75	75½
26¼	22½	1e	Bigelow Sanford	50	25	24⅝	24⅝	25
13⅞	10⅝	..	Blaw Knox	400	12½	12½	12½	12¾
23¼	21½	.40	Bloomingdale	20	22	22	22	..
10	8⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	300	9	9	9	8¾
59⅞	54¼	3	Bohn Alum & Br	200	56¼	56	5 6	55¾
25¾	23½	1.60	Borden	800	23¾	23½	23⅝	24
31¼	28¼	1f	Borg Warner	600	30¼	30	30	30¼
29	25¾	2	Briggs Mfg	700	26⅝	26½	26½	26½
41¼	36⅞	1½e	Brooklyn Man T	1200	41⅜	39½	41⅜	..
6⅜	5	..	Bucyrus Erie	200	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
13	10½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	800	12⅞	12¼	12¾	12⅞
5¼	4¾	..	Budd Mfg	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
33	26	..	Budd Mfg pf	50	30⅜	30½	30½	31¼
4¼	3⅛	..	Budd Wheel	300	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
15	12⅛	..	Bullard	200	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
9⅞	7½	..	Burns Bros pf	10	8½	8½	8½	9
15¾	14½	.40	Burroughs Add	600	15	14⅞	15	15
2	1¾	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2	2	2	..
1¾	1¼	..	Butterick (h)	400	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
			—C—					
40⅜	36½	1½	Calif Packing	800	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
4⅛	3⅛	..	Calumet & Hecla	300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
11⅜	9⅝	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
13¾	11½	..	Canadian Pacific	700	13	13⅛	13¼	13⅛
36	33⅝	2	Cannon Mills	100	34¼	34¼	34¼	..
61	51¾	..	Case Thresh	400	55½	54¾	55	55⅞
40⅛	36½	1	Caterpillar Trac	800	38¾	38½	38½	38⅝
35⅜	30⅛	..	Celanese Corp	300	31¼	31⅛	31¼	31½
35½	18⅜	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	40	20	20	20	18¾
12⅜	10⅛	..	Century Ribbon	100	10⅛	10	10	10¼
109½	103	7	Century Rib pf	20	103	102	102	..
42	38⅝	2	Cerro de Pasco	600	41	41	41	40¾
33¼	27½	..	Certain-Teed pf	20	31	30¾	30¾	31½
44⅞	39½	2½	Chesapeake Corp	800	40⅞	40¼	40¼	39¾
45⅝	42½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1500	43⅝	43¼	43¼	43⅝
3	2¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
4¾	3¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
5⅝	4⅜	..	Chi & N'western	500	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
7⅜	6	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	7	7	7	6⅞
2⅝	1⅞	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
4	2¾	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	200	3	3	3	..
4⅛	3	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
29¼	26⅞	2	Chickasha Cot O	200	28¾	28¾	28¾	29
42½	37⅛	1	Chrysler	1000	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝	38
21	20	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	20¾	20¾	20¾	20⅝
91	87	6½	City Ice & F pf	70	90½	90⅜	90½	90¼
1⅞	1⅞	..	City Stores (h)	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1⅞	1⅛	..	City Stores vtc (h)	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
18½	16⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	200	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17½
15¾	12⅞	..	Collins & Aikman	200	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
85	79	7	Collins & A pf	20	80	80	80	80
5½	4⅛	..	Colo F&FIr (h)	200	3⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
28½	19	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	10	24½	24½	24½	24½
7¾	6½	..	Columbia Gas	1800	7¼	7	7	7⅛
59¾	55	6	Columbia G pf A	500	59¼	58½	58½	59
40	34½	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	300	36¾	36¾	36¾	..
44⅝	39½	3	Comm Credit	200	43¾	43	43	43½
56¼	52½	3	Comm Credit A	100	56	56	56	55½
30¼	30	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	10	30¼	30¼	30¼	..
33	29½	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	30	33	33	33	33
62¼	57	2f	Comm Inv Tr	200	58¾	58¾	58¾	58½
23⅞	20½	.60	Comm Solvents	600	22¼	21⅞	22	22
1⅜	1⅛	..	Comwith-& So	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
35⅞	29⅛	6	Comwith &S 6pf	1300	35⅞	35	35	34⅜
34⅞	32⅛	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	300	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
21⅝	19¼	2m	Consol Film I pf	1500	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	21½
22⅝	19	1	Consol Oil	2500	20¾	20½	20½	20⅞
85⅜	78½	5	Consol Oil pf	100	80¼	80¼	80¼	80
8¾	7½	.42e	Consol Textile	1700	7¾	7⅝	7¾	7⅝
1⅛	¾	..	Container B	300	¾	¾	¾	..
5⅛	4¼	..	Container B (h)	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4½
1	⅞	..	Cont Bak'g B	500	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
67¾	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	600	65½	65	65½	65
8⅝	7	..	Cont Di Fibre	300	8½	8½	8½	8⅛
34	31⅝	1.20f	Cont Insurance	200	32½	32½	32½	32¼
13⅛	10⅜	..	Cont Motors	700	11¼	11¼	11¼	11
19½	16¾	.50e	Cont Oil	600	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
66⅞	63	3	Corn Products	200	64½	64½	64½	64⅜
151½	149	7	Corn Prod pf	100	151½	151½	151½	..
6⅞	5¾	..	Coty	600	6¼	5⅞	6	6
36⅜	35⅞	2f	Cream of Wheat	400	36½	36⅜	36½	36½
13⅝	12⅛	..	Crosley Radio	400	14½	14⅜	14½	14¼
5⅜	4½	..	Crown Zellerbach	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
1½	1⅜	..	Cuba Co	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
6⅝	5⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	..
22⅞	20	..	Curtis Publishg	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
101	93½	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	98	98	98	98
3	2⅝	..	Curtiss-Wright	500	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
10½	7⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright A	200	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8¼
20¼	17¼	..	Cutler Hammer	200	19¼	19¼	19¼	19
			—D—					
30⅝	24½	..	Deere & Co	200	28	27⅞	27⅞	28
20½	19	.40	Deere & Co pf	400	19⅞	19¾	19¾	19⅞
43½	36	..	Del & Hudson	200	37	36¼	36½	37⅝
19½	15	..	Del Lack & W	500	16¼	15½	15½	16
29½	26½	1f	Diamond Match	1000	29½	29⅜	29⅜	28⅞
35¼	34⅜	1½	Diamond M pf	800	35¼	35⅛	35¼	35
39½	34⅛	2f	Dome Mines	700	35⅝	35½	35½	35⅝
12½	11⅜	1.20	Dominion Stores	500	12½	12¼	12¼	12
24¾	20⅞	..	Douglas A	600	22⅜	22	22	22⅜
99⅝	92½	2.60	du Pont de Nem	900	94½	93¾	93¾	94½
107	105	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	106	106	106	..
			—E—					
117¾	110½	4¶	Eastman Kodak	100	114	114	114	114
20¼	16⅝	1	Eaton Mfg	4900	20½	19⅝	19⅝	19⅞
29	24¼	..	Elec Auto-Lite	800	25⅜	25	25¼	25¼
6½	4⅞	..	Elec Boat	600	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
8¼	7¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	500	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
3	2½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	500	2¾	2½	2¾	2½
7¼	6¼	..	El Pw&L 6%pf	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅞
8½	7	..	Elec Pow & L pf	400	8	7¾	8	7½
		..	Elk Horn Cl (h)	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
54½	52¾	3	Endicott Johnson	100	54½	54½	54½	54¼
17	15⅛	..	Engineers PS ww	100	16½	16½	16½	..
14	10½	..	Erie RR	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
12	10⅜	.80	Eureka Vacuum	300	11	11	11	..
22⅞	10	.50	Evans Products	1300	21	20	21	19⅝
			—F—					
20½	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
55	48	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	30	54½	54½	54½	55
1⅜	1	..	Fed Water Serv	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
34½	32	1.20f	Fidelity Phe F In	100	32¾	32¾	32¾	..
18⅜	16¼	.40	Firestone T&R	100	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16¾
94¾	92½	6	Firstn T&R pf A	100	93	93	93	..
17½	14¼	..	Foster-Wheeler	400	15	14⅜	15	14½
6⅜	2⅝	..	Follansbee B (h)	200	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
56	49¼	2½	First Nat Stores	400	52	51½	51½	51¾
10½	8⅛	..	Foundation	100	8¾	8¾	8⅝	..
25	23⅛	.85e	Fourth Nat Inv	300	23½	23½	23½	23⅜
13½	10¾	..	Fox Film A	900	11⅜	11	11	11
26	21¾	1	Freeport Texas	800	22	21¾	21¾	21⅞
12	8½	..	Fuller 2pf	60	11	10⅜	10⅜	11½
24	16¾	..	Fuller pr pf	10	23½	23½	23½	23½
			—G—					
9½	8½	..	Gamewell	10	9	9	9	..
38¼	35½	1¾	Gen Am Trans	100	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36¼
8⅞	7¾	.60	Gen Baking	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8
7⅛	6	..	Gen Bronze	1600	7⅛	6¾	7	6⅞
3¼	2⅞	..	Gen Cable	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
24⅜	20½	.60	Gen Electric	7800	24	23⅜	23⅞	23⅞
11⅛	11	.60	Gen Elec Sp	400	11 3-32	11 3-32	11 3-32	11 3-32
34¾	32¾	1.80	Gen Foods	1600	34⅜	34	34	34⅜
⅜	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	100	½	½	½	½
62½	60	3	Gen Mills	600	62½	62¼	62½	62¼
34½	30⅜	1	Gen Motors	3900	31¾	31½	31⅝	31⅝
3⅜	3¼	..	Gen Out Ad	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
30	26	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	26½	26½	26½	26¾
90	80	6	Gen Ry Sig pf	50	90	90	90	90
1¾	1¼	..	Gen Realty	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
19⅝	16¼	..	Gen Refract ct	200	17½	17½	17½	17½
15⅛	13¼	1	Gillette Saf Raz	100	13⅜	13⅜	13¾	13⅝
27¼	23¾	1¶	Glidden	200	25	25	25	24½
4¾	3¾	..	Gobel (Adolf)	400	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
18	16½	1.20	Gold Dust	1100	16¼	16½	16⅛	16⅛
11⅞	9⅞	..	Goodrich	300	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	10¼
54½	46½	..	Goodrich pf	100	50	50	50	..
26⅞	21¾	..	Goodyear	900	22¾	22¾	22⅝	23
50	44	7	Goth S H pf ww	10	45	45	45	..
3¼	2⅛	..	Graham Paige	300	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
7¼	6⅝	..	Granby	200	7	7	7	6⅞
5	3⅜	..	Grand Union	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
23¾	21	1.50	Grand Un pf	100	21½	21½	21½	22¼
17¾	13¼	..	Great Nor pf	1900	14¼	13⅞	14	14½
12⅞	10½	.50	Great Nor Ore	400	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝
29⅜	26⅝	2.40	Great West Sug	400	27¾	27½	27¾	27½
126⅛	119	7	Great W Sug pf	60	125½	125¼	125¼	..
			—H—					
6¼	5	..	Hahn Dept Sto	300	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
63⅞	55	..	Hahn D S pf	800	61¾	60¼	60¼	60¾
105	101	7	Hanna (MA) pf	30	105	105	105	105
101½	100⅞	6	Harbison W pf	100	101½	101¼	101¼	..
3	2⅝	..	Havana El pf	20	3	3¼	3¼	3
88⅜	85	5	Hazel Atlas	100	88½	88½	88½	88½
391⅛	340	12¶	Homestake Min	100	347	347	347	..
36¾	31	2m	Houdaille Her A	100	36	36	36	36¾
8¾	7¼	..	Houdaille Her B	1900	8½	8¼	8⅜	8½
53	49	3.50	Household Fin pf	100	53	53	53	..
12¾	10⅛	..	Hudson Motor	800	10½	10⅜	10½	10¼
3½	2¾	..	Hupp Motors	100	2⅞	2⅞	2&	2⅞
			—I—					
17¼	13⅞	..	Ill Central	300	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
33	30¼	1.68	Indus Rayon	800	32	31¾	32	31¾
69½	66	2	Ingersoll-Rand	100	68	68	68	..
55¼	50⅞	.50e	Inland Steel	300	54	53⅞	53⅞	54½
15⅝	12¾	..	Interboro R T (h)	2200	14½	13¼	14½	13⅝
7	5¾	..	Interlake Iron	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
5	4	..	Int Agr Corp	1600	4&	4¾	4¾	4½
42½	33½	..	Int Agr ppf	300	42	41¾	41⅜	41½
513⅜	149¼	6	Int Business M	100	152⅞	152⅞	152⅞	153¾
33	27½	.25e	Int Cement	200	29½	29	29	29
43⅞	37¼	.60	Int Harvester	400	41¼	40⅝	40½	41⅜
27⅜	23¾	..	Int Hydroelec	200	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
24⅜	22¼	.60	Int Nickel	2400	23¼	23	23	23¼
1⅛	⅞	..	Int Pap&Pow C	100	⅞	&	⅞	1
12	9⅜	..	Int Pap&P pf	500	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10¼
23¾	21½	.50e	Int Print Ink	100	22½	22½	22½	..
99⅞	99¾	6	Int Pr Ink pf	70	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
18	18	..	Int Rys C A pf	20	18	18	18	..
45¼	44	2	Int Shoe	400	44½	44¼	44¼	..
9⅞	8⅝	..	Int Tel & Tel	4200	9⅝	.93⅝	9⅝	9½
			—J—					
57	54	3f	Jewel Tea	100	56	56	56	54¾
57⅝	50¼	..	Johns Manville	300	52	51	51	52
73	56½	..	Jones & L'lin pf	100	67½	66	66	67
2⅜	1¼	..	Kelly-Springfield	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
			—K—					
18¼	16½	.50	Kelvinator Corp	500	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	17¼
18⅜	16¼	.60	Kennecott Cop	2800	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	16½
4	4	..

Commerce and Finance

McKenna Lays Recovery in Britain to Managed Currency

Business and Industry

Leading Stocks Move Quietly In Irregular Path

Few Specialties Sharply Off and Others on the Rising Side

By Forrest Price

The market wasn't much to boast about.

A few specialties as usual claimed most attention.

And prices moved in both directions—some sharply down and others moderately higher.

Total sales for the two-hour session amounted to about 350,000 shares. A feature of the quiet trading was activity in Warner Bros. preferred which moved upward more than 2 points.

Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit was another good gainer.

Radio B again was active, but price improvement was not important. Paramount certificates were up fractionally to a new high.

Armour of Illinois preferred rose nearly 2 points. Mullins preferred was up 1.

On the down side of the market, Austin Nichols A was off 5 points at one time. Otis Steel prior preferred dropped 3. American Woolen preferred declinied more than a point.

Losses of 1 to 2 points were recorded by Union Pacific and Santa Fe.

Fractional losses were established by such leaders as American Telephone, U. S. Steel, New York Central and United Corporation.

Bonds for the most part were inactive. Slight gains were made in the Treasury issues. A few corporate bonds managed to move a little higher.

In the commodities markets the gains were very quiet, likewise cotton.

As long as money continues to pile up in the banks, and with increased industrial operations, greater railroad traffic and increased electric power output there is not much to worry about.

And yet there are still some clouds on the business skies. The coming gold clause ruling is the most important of these.

Holders of good dividend paying securities will benefit by the fact that the banks are not paying interest on commercial deposits. Retirement of the special stock of the General Electric Company is one important result of this. The company is able to do this because it has sufficient funds in banks to retire the stock and still leave plenty of funds for operations. It will be a substantial benefit to its shareholders.

Now the Diamond Match Company announces that it will distribute all of its net earnings to stockholders and employees. And other concerns may follow suite.

Bond Market Trendless

The bond market had no definite trend today because trading was too light to influence values.

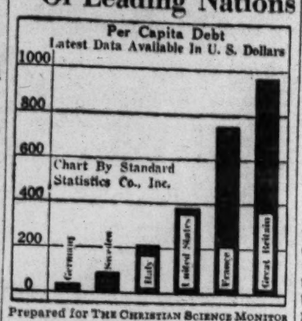
Some of the Treasury issues were traded at gains of 1-32d to 3-32ds of a point, but widest swing in the federal list was a decline of 6-32ds in the Treasury 4¼-3¼s. Home Loan and Federal Farm issues were virtually unchanged.

Small gains and losses were approximately in balance in the secondary groups, and prime issues ruled firm.

Among loans which edged a little higher were Santa Fe 4s at 108⅝, Bethlehem Steel 5s at 111¼, Consolidated Gas of New York 5½s at 106, Goodyear 5s at 104¾, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s at 13, Southern Railway 4s at 59¾, and Western Union 5s.

Some bonds of the Missouri Pacific continued to move up as a result of buying associated with prospects for reasonably early action on a reorganization plan. The series F 5s sold from 27½ to 28½, or 1¼ points above yesterday closing level.

Per Capita Debts Of Leading Nations



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE per capita national debts shown on the accompanying chart include all internal and external obligations, both national and of political subdivisions, based on latest reports to the League of Nations.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch ..	1%	1%	1%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1¼%	1½%
Com paper ...	¾%	1¼%	1¼%
Bar silver ...	54⅜c	54⅜c	33¼c
Time loans—			
60-90 days ...	¾@1	¾@1	¾@ ½
4-6 months..	¾@1	¾@1	¾@ ½

Bankers Acceptance Market

60-90 days ...	⅛@ ¼	⅛@ ⅜	⅜@ ½
4 months ...	¼@ ½	¾@ ⅝	⅝@ ¾
5-6 months..	½@ ¾	1 @ ⅞	1¼@1

London Quotations

Short bills ...	⅛@ ½	⅜@ ¾	⅞@ ½
3 mos bills ...	⅛@ ½	⅜@ ⅝	½
Bar silver	24½d	24⅝d	16⅛d
Bar gold	141s 8d	141s 4½d	122s 6d

Boston Quotations

Call money ...	1½%	1½%	1½%
Com paper ...	1¾@2	2 @2½	1⅞@2¼
Time money..	3	3	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	2½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	2½
Cleveland	2	Copenhagen	2½
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	4½
Kansas City	3	Lisbon	5½
Minneapolis	3	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia ...	2½	Oslo	3½
Richmond	3	Paris	3
San Francisco ..	2	Prague	3½
St. Louis	2	Riga	5½
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	3
Athens	7	Sofia	7
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Berne	3	Tokyo	3.65
Bombay	3½	Vienna	5
Brussels	3	Warsaw	5

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$4.86⅜	$4.87⅛	$4.8397
Cables	4.86¾	4.87⅛	4.8397
France—franc ...	.0652¾	.0654	.0663
Belgium—belga ..	.2309	.2307	.2354
Switz'l'd—franc .	.3203	.0203	.3267
Italy—lira	.0845	.0845	.0891
Germany—mark .	.3977	.3975	.4033
Holland—florin ..	.6693	.6700	.6806
Sweden—krona ..	.2510	.2515	.4537
Norway—krone ..	.2446	.2450	.4537
Denmar—krone .	.2134	.2138	.4537
Spain—peseta ..	.1353	.1351	.3267
Greece—drachma.	.0092¼	.0094	.0220
Austria—schill'g .	.1865	.1900	.2382
Ca'ch'via—crown .	.0414	.0418	.0418
Finland—finn'k ..	.0216	.0417¾	.0426
Hungary—pengo .	.2945	.2965	.2961
Poland—zloty ...	.1870	.1865	.1899
Port'gal—escudo .	.0444¼	.0444½	.0748
Roumania—leu ...	.0100	.0100¾	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0228	.0227½	.0298
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol .	.4405	.4388	*
Shanghai—dol ...	.3590	.3563	*
India—rupee	.3683	.3683	.8180
Japan—yen	.2835	.2833	.8440
Java—florin	.6735	.6735	.6806
Phil Islnds—peso .	.4988	.4988	.5000
Sts Stlmnts—dol ..	.5737	.5737	.9613
South America			
Argentina—peso ..	.3245	.3253	.7187
Brazil—milreis ...	.0852	.0853	.2025
Chile—peso	.0500	.0500	.2060
Peru—sol	.2355	.2355	.4740
Uruguay—peso ...	.8012	.8012	1.7510
Canada			
Canada—dollar ...	.9988	1.00	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	11.45	Net Chg
March	12.45	12.48	12.45	12.45	—.04
May	12.48	12.50	12.47	12.49	—.04
July	12.49	12.51	12.48	12.48	—.04
October	12.40	12.44	12.40	12.42	..
December ...	12.47	12.51	12.47	12.49	..

Tone at close quiet.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
January	6.83	6.84	6.80	6.81	
March	6.85	6.85	6.81	6.82	—.01
May	6.82	6.82	6.78	6.79	—.01
July	6.79	6.80	6.76	6.76	—.02
October	6.69	6.70	6.67	6.68	—.01

Tone at close steady.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on Jan. 24 was: Receipts, $8,059,994; expenditures, $15,761,924; net balance, $2,354,591,743; customs receipts for the month, $20,055,439. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $2,028,406,724; expenditures, $3,957,921,502 (including $2,053,609,001 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures, $1,929,514,777; gold assets, $8,310,036,791.

Signs of Returning Prosperity More Abundant in Middle West

Rotary Business Men at 'Exposition' Find Sales to Heavy Industries as Well as to Retailers Growing—People Buying 'Quality' Again

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 26—Signs of returning prosperity in a wide variety of business enterprises in the middle west are reported by executives in these concerns who are members of the Chicago Rotary Club. The business men were interviewed during the recent "Business Recovery Exposition" staged by the Rotarians here.

Those who sell supplies to the heavy industries as well as the merchants who cater to the housewife responded with good cheer to the old question, "How's business?"

"Definitely better," said 15 out of 17 men questioned. The remaining two, retail merchants, said they looked for improvement in the near future.

Going After Business

"Business can be had if you're willing to go out and work to get it," was a frequent comment. The period of waiting for the turn of the corner has passed. Recovery from discouragement and a determination to get customers by offering them something new was evident at the Rotarians' exposition.

Better business was reported by Rotarians in the following lines, among others: Locks, Oriental rugs, hand trucks, office supplies, abrasive materials, farms, check-signing machines, southern cruises, fine bookbindings, music lessons, business stationery and bakery goods.

Some of the Rotarian manufacturers told how they had gone out and "beaten the depression" by improving their lines, finding new markets or tempting old buyers with new products. Byron S. Dorsey, presiding over the Nutting Truck Company booth, related a cheering story of his company's comeback. When factories quit ordering hand trucks, his business was left flat, Mr. Dorsey said. The executives in this concern then set to work to produce what hadn't been made satisfactorily before, rubber-tired wheels for industrial trucks. With the aid of the rubber companies, these were made and soon their salesmen were busy taking orders for new wheels for old trucks. Now they are selling new trucks too. Sales doubled in the last year, said Mr. Dorsey.

Arthur J. Roth, president of a company which manufactures abrasive materials used in the building trades, lost his markets when construction stopped. Now he is finding business again by selling his powdered pumice to manufacturers of mechanics soap and by making steel wool into air filters to be used in hot-air registers.

Seek Better Quality

A demand for better quality merchandise is being felt in such widely separated lines as cookies and filing cabinets. The vanilla wafer, said a representative of the Paul Schulze Biscuit Company, is a barometer of consumer buying power. When the lean years came, housewives demanded cheaper and cheaper vanilla wafers, and the bakers managed to produce them for the very low price of 19 cents a pound. Quality suffered. Less and less eggs and butter went into the cookie. But in recent months the demand for quality was felt again. Back went the eggs and butter into the vanilla wafer, with price increases in proportion. Today the 39-cent-a-pound vanilla wafer is once more in demand.

The businessman too is "buying quality," again, said F. P. Seymour, vice-president of Horder's Inc., which sells office supplies to Chicago through retail stores and to the middle and far west through wholesale channels. "Any file will do me, give me the cheapest you've got," was a common request in the years of business slump, said Mr. Seymour. But now buyers are demanding quality in the filing cases they buy. Sales have increased in volume, too, and even the heavy industries, Mr. Seymour said, are using more pencils, carbon paper, ink and other supplies.

Improvement General

Other comments follow:

Herbert R. Hedman, check writer manufacturer: "Business in my line has improved to a point where it could be called normal, and prospects are for continued gains. This looks good to me, because if people need check writers and check protectors it's a sign they must have some money in the bank to check out."

Robert W. Bruce, American Mail Line: "The last 15 months have seen a 50 per cent increase in ocean travel over the previous 15-month period."

L. B. Andersen, dealer in farm lands: "Our business has doubled in the last year."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The United States Attorney General's obiter dictum about the possibility of exchange stabilization, in the gold clause case before the Supreme Court, while attracting some notice in Great Britain, has been treated with skepticism. British opinion knows better than to translate the "ifs and ands" of American Cabinet members into the "pots and pans" of the President. Nevertheless the incident has set in motion fresh trains of thought.

Currency Chaos

Where have currency instability and exchange manipulation brought the world? It is a game in which the early birds may be supposed to get the worm, but the meal now lies heavy. Cheap dollar and yen and pound have not yet enabled President Roosevelt successfully to prime the reflationary pump, or Japan to escape the dread necessities of deflation, or Great Britain to regain her lost export markets. What they certainly have done is to compel the gold standard countries, and those like Germany with artificially rigged parities, to dam still more rigorously the flow of trade by tariffs and quotas. They have divided the world into conflicting economic groups, attempting to hoist themselves out of the depression by a variety of different means. Of course it is better, in a case of sink or swim, to swim separately than to sink together, but here the swimmers have been getting in each other's way. Not only has international trade continued to fall; the division of what remains among the different groups has not been as one would have expected. In 1930, the four chief countries of the gold bloc (France, Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands) accounted between them for 14.1 per cent of total world exports (reckoned in gold values). In 1933 percentage had risen to 14.6 per cent. Meanwhile the share of the three chief European members of the sterling bloc (the United Kingdom, Sweden and Denmark) had fallen from 13.6 per cent to 13.4 per cent.

Reflation and Stability

These figures show that the principal advantage to be gained in practice from exchange depreciation is not redressment of the balance of trade, but liberty to pursue, without hindrance from fears of a drain of gold, an internal policy of currency and credit reflation. Through this means clearly and not through enhanced competitive power in export markets, Great Britain and the United States have achieved the degree of recovery that they can so far boast. Can it be seriously claimed that to stabilize the pound and the dollar at or near their present exchange rates would prevent the further pursuit of the same internal policies? Is it probable that a 50-cent dollar or a 10s. pound would encourage American and British business men to take fuller advantage of cheap money conditions? To this argument there is only one sound retort. Currency stabilization, though not irrevocable, cannot be put off and on like a garment. Is there not, then, very serious danger in anchoring ourselves to gold bloc countries, who are bent on pursuing the method of deflation to the bitter end? It is for this reason that the dismissal of M. Moret is so important for the rest of the world, as evidence of a change of French financial policy. It seems to say: "We want to reflate, and will reflate as far as attachment to gold allows. So long, however, as currencies are unstable we lack the prime necessity of successful reflation, business confidence."

The German Standstill

It is difficult to guess at the outcome of exchange stabilization as regards those countries, like Germany, which have maintained nominal parities by rigid exchange control. Policies adopted from necessity are sometimes maintained for choice, and in Germany's case Autarkie and Ersatzwirtschaft (substitute economy) are inspired by political as well as economic motives. Recently, however, there has been some betterment of Germany's external trade figures, and her commercial credit, as represented in the market for standstill bills, has considerably improved. On the London market today, standstill bills are frequently included in parcels of prime trade bills, though if they are sold in quantity the discount rate is slightly higher than on theoretically liquid bills. There has been no big hitch in the operations of the standstill agreement during the three and a half years of its life, and no major alteration of its terms is expected when it is renewed this February. The outstanding total of credits is today about Rm.1,800,000,000, compared with Rm.6,300,000,000 in July 1931. Interest to a total of Rm.100,000,000 was transferred in 1934-5, together with capital repayments amounting to over Rm.550,000,000. It is not obvious from Germany's balance of trade figures how the feat is performed, but Germany could certainly buy a good deal more if the redemption of commercial credits were to cease, as it now may.

Indian Trade

Though Great Britain has gained but slight advantage in neutral markets, her trade with other members of the sterling bloc has expanded during the last couple of years, thanks partly to a series of new commercial treaties. The chief point of interest in the trade agreement just negotiated with India is its repetition of the tariff-fixing principles agreed upon at the Ottawa Conference. Australia, Canada and New Zealand then promised that protective tariffs on British goods would not exceed such a level as would give British producers "full opportunity of reasonable competition on the basis of the relative cost of economical and efficient production." The same principle, rather differently worded, appears in the new pact with India. This is a little odd, as the British Government's experience of the Ottawa agreements in practice has not been encouraging.

The Canadian Tariff Board—as well disposed a body as we could hope for—has declared itself unable in a test to apply the principle, for want of any means of assessing and comparing national costs of production. The story is a little better in Australia and New Zealand, but the results in the shape of actual tariff cuts have not been remarkable. The fact is that the Ottawa clauses are unsound in principle, since logically they would stop international trade by exactly compensating its advantages. And successful practice cannot be based on shoddy principle.

Leading British Banker Foresees Further Recovery

Midland Bank Chairman Ascribes Gains to a Managed Currency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 26—Predicting that Great Britain would continue to show further gains provided that the pound stays off gold, Reginald McKenna, chairman of the Midland Bank and former Chancellor of the Exchequer, told shareholders that the home market had not yet reached its limit and asserted that the "crisis had been overcome."

"Now that sterling is free to find its own level in relation to foreign currencies, old restrictions on our power of development are removed," he said. "There is now no need for deflationary pressure to be put upon us as on the countries of the gold bloc."

Policy Aids Recovery

"This holds true for the whole sterling group, which transacts a very large share of the world's trade and in which this monetary policy has already brought about a substantial measure of recovery. It is difficult to find any reason why continuance of the monetary policy of the past three years should not yield equally favorable results."

Mr. McKenna stated that while imports must be stimulated, these need not be paid for by increased exports.

"Quite apart from the fact that increased imports come largely from countries within the sterling area," he declared, "our heavier purchases from abroad facilitate the payment of interest on our overseas investments. In the aggregate our balance of payments is substantially unchanged."

He also denied that the decline of sterling in terms of gold showed that Britain is importing more than she could afford.

"Actually, it is sterling prices that have kept stable while prices of gold have fallen," he asserted. Hence the depreciation of the gold value of sterling does no more than mark the rising value of gold.

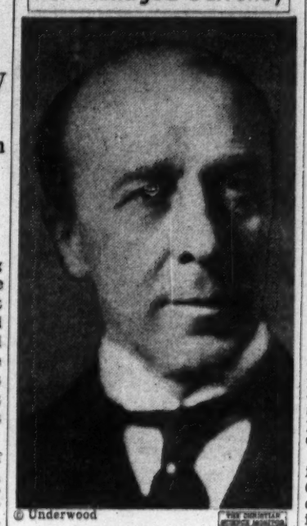
Benefits of Off-Gold Policy

"These facts illustrate very forcefully the striking benefit resulting from our departure from gold. Under the old system this decline of sterling—which is not indicative of any weakening of our international position—would nevertheless have necessitated deflationary measures in order to protect the gold stock, and those measures would have had depressing effects on our internal trade.

"Now, however, reflation, except as a corrective of internal inflation has been banished as an unnecessary, discredited instrument of a freely operative monetary policy. There is at present no evidence of inflation.

"Our price level is steady and there is no extravagant stock exchange speculation on borrowed money. Accordingly no reason can be found for reversing the monetary policy which has proved so successful in the past three years."

For Managed Currency



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Reginald McKenna
Chairman of the Midland Bank

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; rails sag.

Bonds: Mixed; U. S. Governments narrow.

Curb: Uneven; specialties improve.

Foreign exchanges: Heavy; sterling drops.

Cotton: Steady; lower cables; local and southern selling.

Sugar: Quiet; poor spot demand.

Foreign

Paris: Contrary to expectations of a strong market, as a result of yesterday's heavy majority in the Chamber of Deputies for the Government bond plan, general weakness developed in prices on the Bourse today, rentes especially declining. Gold mining shares alone showed strength. The market closed heavy.

Berlin: Strength in mining shares caused prices to stiffen on the Boerse today in a lively session. The closing was firm.

London: Closed.

Market Opinions

Henry Clews & Co., New York: It must be admitted that the market now is resting on a firm basis and is in a position to readily respond to any kind of constructive news. There are large amounts of money available for investment and speculative purposes but it is idle to expect that they will be employed with the immediate outlook rather difficult to visualize.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: The mild firming tendencies which prevailed yesterday call for an immediate test of the market's ability to support a rally of trading proportions at least. Aside from the latter possibility, nothing has occurred as yet to indicate an important reversal in the down trend, which appears to us to still be in force. Hence, we see no reason for altering materially our previous suggestions to adhere to a strictly trading policy after having placed accounts in a position to withstand any testing of the low points of January which may be ahead.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Since last September among the most encouraging indications of a gain in business have been the weekly figures of electric power output which have now recorded a continual rise, adjusted to seasonal conditions over a period of four months. For the reason that large wholesale commercial demand is responsible for about 50 per cent of the power produced, the fluctuations in these weekly figures of total production are justly regarded as an excellent index of the fluctuations in the requirements of general industry.

Auto Manufacture During Last Year Best Since 1930

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 26—Automobile manufacturing for 1934 exceeded that of any year since 1930, according to a report of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

Passenger cars produced in the United States numbered 2,189,613 for the year, which number represented increases of 39½, 93, and 11 per cent, respectively, over the years 1933, 1932, and 1931. Truck output numbering 588,640, showed respective gains of 70, 150, and 41 per cent in these comparisons, and was 3 per cent above that in the year 1930.

December 1934 production of passenger vehicles amounted to 127,944, a rise of 181 per cent over the November volume, 158½ per cent greater than for December a year previous, and representing the largest December output since 1928.

There were 55,128 trucks produced in December, which volume was 67½ per cent in excess of the preceding month, 85 per cent above that in December 1933, and the largest on record for the month.

Livestock Concerns Report Record Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 26—The Northwest Livestock Production Corporation and the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation reported a remarkable record for the year 1934 at their annual meeting in Portland.

The livestock production credit corporation reported loans totaling $2,588,094 to 116 cattle and sheep men and that the ratio of repayments was highly satisfactory.

The Agricultural Credit Corporation reported that 66 per cent of the number of its loans outstanding a year ago had been liquidated, and 566 per cent of the money loaned, repaid.

This corporation has done a remarkable work since organization, it was shown, having saved the livestock, wheat and fruit situation in the State and aided many banks which were in difficulty.

This help was in loans to growers which, in turn, enabled them to pay off notes held by the banks.

At present the agricultural credit corporation has outstanding only $1,750,000 of its total disbursements of $13,000,000 since organization in 1932.

Republic Steel 5½-Day Week

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 26—Due to sharp increase in steel business, T. M. Girdler, chairman of the board and president of the Republic Steel Corporation, announces that the 5½-day week for its office and clerical employees will be restored as of Friday, Feb. 1. This move affects 2700 salaried employees in the corporation's general sales and works offices in all parts of the country and is also effective in the offices of subsidiaries.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Wool top futures closed barely steady, 10 lower to 4 higher.

	High	Low	Last
September	75.5	75.5	75.0B
October	75.9	75.9	75.1B

B—Bid.

Washing Machine Sales

CHICAGO, Jan. 26 (AP)—Washing and ironing machines sales in 1934 totaled 1,240,284 and 116,069 respectively, both all-time records and increases of 20 and 65 per cent, respectively, over 1933, J. R. Bohnen, secretary of the American Washing Machine Manufacturers' Association, reports.

Cabell Elected Head of Armour Packing Company

Plants Operate Close to Capacity Throughout the Year 1934

CHICAGO, Jan. 26 (AP)—R. H. Cabell, general manager of Armour & Co., was elected president of the packing company Friday at the annual meeting of the board of directors. The position has been vacant since the passing of Thomas G. Lee last year.

Frederick H. Prince, Boston capitalist, was re-elected chairman of the board.

The way for the selection of Mr. Cabell as president was paved earlier in the day with his election to the board of directors at the annual stockholders' meeting.

James A. McDonough was re-elected assistant to the chairman of the board. The office of general manager, previously held by Mr. Cabell, was abolished.

All vice-presidents were re-elected, and to their number was added Robert Pearsall, head of the produce department.

The directors voted to abolish the finance committee and create in its stead an executive committee to be headed by Mr. Prince. The executive committee will include all members of the former finance committee and Weymouth Kirkland.

It was directed that Charles J. Faulkner Jr., a director and general counsel for the company, should sit with the executive committee in an advisory capacity.

In his annual report to the stockholders, Mr. Cabell asserted that the company's plants operated close to capacity throughout 1934, due chiefly to slaughtering and processing of cattle and hogs for the Government.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 11
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 11
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 11
Dorchester Savings Bank	Feb. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Feb. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 11
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 11
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Feb. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Feb. 20

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Tilden Sounds Warning on New Eight-Week Rule

Says It Will Make 'Bootleggers' of Amateurs If U. S. L. T. A. Adopts

CINCINNATI, Jan. 26 (AP) — Bill Tilden says the proposed eight-week expense rule for amateur tennis players "will make bootleggers out of amateur tennis officials who conduct various tournaments around the country."

Here for matches in his series of exhibitions with H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., George M. Lott Jr., and Lester Stoefen, he expressed the belief that some tournament officials would find ways and means of evading the strict letter of the rule, if only by "entertaining" star amateurs as "guests" in the homes of club members.

The proposed eight-week rule is expected to be a major issue in the coming meeting of the United States Lawn Tennis Association here Feb. 9. It would allow amateurs only eight weeks of all-expenses-paid competition a year.

Tilden holds the eight-week rule "will make liars out of amateurs" in the evasion he predicted will arise if the rule is adopted. But he emphasized that he was "speaking as a former amateur champion, and not as a professional, for a professional has no right to comment on amateur affairs."

College Basketball Results

Baylor 33, Texas A. and M. 29.
Buena Vista 41, Western Union 34.
Chattanooga 36, Oglethorpe 34.
Coe 31, Monmouth 29.
Colorado U 16, Wyoming 14.
Dakota Wesleyan 41, Eastern Normal 27.
Duluth T. 38, Moorhead T. 37.
Eau Claire T. 32, Stout 22.
Hastings 42, Wayne 23.
Johns Hopkins 38, Western Maryland 36.
Knox 38, Bradley Tech 23.
Kokomo J. C. 36, Concordia 27.
Marietta 29, Otterbein 25.
Mayville T. 33, Minot T. 32.
Murray 42, Middle Tenn. T. 31.
Muskingum 34, Denison 22.
N. D. State 37, South Dakota 25.
Nebraska Wesleyan 35, Wayne 30.
N. Illinois T. 32, W. Illinois T. 30.
Penn 46, Central 45.
Providence 40, Pratt 19.
Southern California 41, California 38.
St. Cloud T. 45, Mankato T. 26.
Taylor 40, Huntington 38.
Toledo 30, Baldwin Wallace 28.
U. C. L. A. 34, Stanford 27.
Valley City T. 50, Dickinson T. 32.
Vanderbilt 33, Georgia Tech 32.
Villanova 33, West Chester 27.

Englishmen Fight To Overcome Weak Start at Cricket

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Jan. 26 (Canadian Press)—Fighting to overcome a weak start, the touring Marylebone Cricket Club of England had compiled a first innings' score of 200 for eight wickets as stumps were drawn at the close of the second day of a four-day test match with West Indies.

The West Indies team finished its first innings earlier yesterday with a score of 302.

Returning to the wicket this morning with an overnight score of 284 for nine, the Colonials added 18 runs before they were dismissed by the visitors.

The West Indies eleven composed of Trinidad, Jamaica, British Guiana and Barbados stars, gave an excellent display of fielding as Marylebone went to bat, taking five wickets for only 32 runs by lunch time. After lunch the visitors steadied considerably and scored 168 on the next three wickets.

The first five Englishmen, Captain R. E. S. Wyatt, Wally Hammond, D. C. H. Townsend, Leslie Ames and Maurice Leyland, fell for fifteen, one, five two and five runs respectively, with four extras.

The next combination, Hendren and I. Iddon, batted cautiously and the score stood at 95 for six when G. Grant caught Hendren off Rolph Grant.

E. R. T. Holmes, teamed with Iddon, kept the wicket until just before the tea interval when G. Headley made a beautiful catch after Iddon hooked one of R. Grant's deliveries. The score then was 168.

Holmes paired next with Smith and this combination brought Marylebone to 178 before Grant bowled Smith. Farrimond went in for Smith and he and Holmes were still batting as play ended. Holmes ran up a total of 41 in 118 minutes.

A crowd of 10,000 attended the afternoon play.

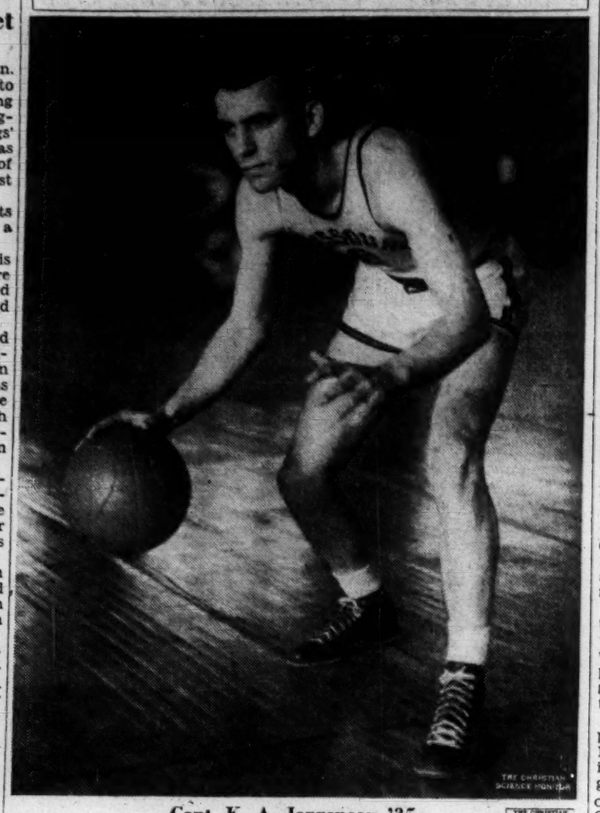
Crawford To Pilot Wings

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 26 (AP)—Clifford R. Crawford, substitute first baseman and utility man for the St. Louis Cardinals, was announced yesterday as the 1935 manager for the Rochester Club of the International League by Warren C. Giles, president of the Red Wings.

Toronto Bests Queen's

TORONTO, Jan. 26 (AP)—Toronto varsity defeated Queen's University, 41 to 29 here last night in the opening game of the senior intercollegiate basketball season. At half-time varsity was leading by 16 to 15. Joe Connelly, varsity guard, scored 10 points.

Leads a Big Six Team



Capt. K. A. Jorgenson '35
University of Missouri Basketball Team.

Howard Lindley Is Disqualified

U. S. Amateur Pocket-Billiard Standing

Player and Home	W	L	B	I	P.C.
J. H. Shoemaker, New York	4	0	12		1.000
Howard Lindley, Min'apolis	4	0	16		1.000
Herbert Courtney, N. York	4	0	16		1.000
Larry Wolf, St. Louis	2	3	34		.400
O. A. Joanisse, Detroit	2	3	21		.400
Lewis Matthews, Chicago	1	3	29		.250
Walter Flynn, New Haven	1	5	48		.166
Al Broder, Philadelphia	0	5	—		.000

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26 (AP)—Howard Lindley, Minneapolis, was disqualified from further play in the National Amateur Pocket Billiards championship last night after winning his fourth match in the series.

Lindley defeated Larry Wolf, St. Louis, 125 to 78 in 31 innings. Later the committee in charge of the tournament announced the Minneapolis player had been suspended from the National Amateur Association of Billiard Players and disqualified in the present championship because, they said, he had accepted part of the gate in the Minnesota State Tournament.

Had Lindley not been disqualified, his victory over Wolf would have put him in a three-way tie with J. Howard Shoemaker and Herbert Courtney, both of New York, for the lead in the tournament. Each had won four games and lost none.

In the first match last night, Omer Joanisse, Detroit, defeated Walter Flynn of New Haven, Conn., 125 to 29 in 21 innings. Joanisse had a high run of 23 and Flynn's best effort was 9. Their match took less than one hour. By the victory, his second in five starts, Joanisse moved up from sixth to fifth place.

Flynn's first victory in the tournament was scored in the afternoon matches, when he defeated Al Broder, Philadelphia, 125 to 71 in 48 innings.

In the other afternoon match, Courtney defeated Lewis Matthews, Chicago, 125 to 90, in 30 innings for his fourth straight victory. Matthews had a high run of 31, while the New Yorker's best was 17.

H. C. Jones Wins Shoot

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 26 (AP)—H. C. Jones of East Alton, Ill., yesterday won the mid-winter handicap target championship here, breaking 93 targets out of 100 from the 23-yard mark. Frank Storms of Goshen, N. Y., and Joe Hiestand of Hillsboro, Ohio, each broke 88 to tie for second place. Storms shooting from 17 yards and the Ohian from 24 yards. In the shoot-off, Storms broke 21, Hiestand 20. Summary, yards and scores included: A. F. MacNichol, Greenwich, Conn., 19 and 80; Z. G. Simmons, Greenwich, Conn., 23 and 67.

American Hockey Association

Kansas City 3, Eveleth 1.

Crescent Beats Class B Leaders In Squash Tennis

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class B Standing—New York Division

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Bayside Tennis Club	11	2	46	19	.846
Crescent A.-H. Club	11	2	46	19	.846
Harvard Club	8	5	36	29	.615
Princeton Club	7	6	31	34	.538
New York A. C.	6	7	32	33	.461
City A. C.	4	9	26	39	.307
Columbia U. C.	4	9	24	41	.397
Yale Club	1	12	19	46	.077

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club kept the championship undecided in the New York division of the metropolitan squash tennis Class B team championship yesterday by defeating the leaders, Bayside Tennis Club, in the semifinal round of the series, climbing into a tie as a result. The score was 3—2, and the result depended on the final match of the day, between Paul Cavanagh of the New Moon five, and Henry A. Reeve, for Bayside. The score was 15—9, 9—15, 15—10. Had Bayside won, it would have clinched the title, subject to the playoff with the winner in the New Jersey division, which will be settled over the week-end.

Harvard Club, Princeton Club, and New York Athletic Club, next in order in the standing, though none have a chance to overtake the leaders, were the other winners of the day, Harvard Club defeating Columbia University, 4-1; Princeton Club, on the Yale Club courts, scoring the odd match from the home team; while New York Athletic Club, visiting City Athletic Club, nosed them out, also at 3-2, after another three game deciding match between P. R. Lawson and E. N. Rosenthal, scored at 15-10, 5-15, 15-5. The summaries:

Crescent A.-H. C. 3; Bayside T. C. 2

G. T. Baxter, Crescent, defeated W. P. Hoffman, 17—15, 5—15, 15—12.
F. L. Giusti, Bayside, defeated J. S. Becker, 8—15, 15—7, 15—8.
R. W. Hill, Bayside, defeated J. A. Schwarz Jr., 18—16, 15—8.
Donald Lawson, Crescent, defeated George Abbott, 15—3, 15—4.
Paul Cavanagh, Crescent, defeated Henry A. Reeve, 15—9, 9—15, 15—10.

Harvard Club 4, Columbia U. C. 3

Joseph Larocque, Harvard, won from N. C. Willett, by default.
R. C. Flack, Harvard, defeated R. W. Ince, 15—11, 15—7.
O. C. Stanton, Harvard, defeated Vincent Furno, 15—10, 5—15, 15—9.
V. de C Lynn, Columbia, defeated Denning Miller 8—15, 15—7, 15—7.
F. S. Miley, Harvard, defeated O. R. U. del Giudice, 15—6, 15—3.

Princeton Club 3, Yale Club 2

Prescott Evarts, Yale, defeated L. B. Dailey, 15—10, 15—10.
E. P. Field Jr., Princeton, defeated C. F. Weidlich, 13—15, 15—9, 15—8.
J. T. P. Sullivan, Yale, defeated J. N. Hynson, 15—10, 15—8.
M. C. Markham, Princeton, defeated O. C. Taylor, 15—4, 15—6.
F. H. Merrill, Princeton, defeated C. G. Hurd, 15—7, 18—15.

New York A. C. 3, City A. C. 2

J. J. Lordi, New York, defeated J. M. Cowen, 15—12, 15—3.
Otto Barth, City, defeated R. W. Georgi, 15—6, 15—12.
Charles Fechheimer Jr., City, defeated S. A. Thompson, 15—10, 15—10.
Emmet McLoughlin Jr., New York, defeated Milton Cohn, 15—7, 15—12.
P. R. Lawson, New York, defeated E. N. Rosenthal, 15—10, 5—15, 15—5.

Swedish Olympic Star Returns to America

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Eric Ny of Sweden is back in this country to seek foot-racing revenge.

The lithe middle-distance star, conqueror of Luigi Beccali, Italy's Olympic 1500-meter champion last summer, will run in four meets in New York and Boston and confidently expects to make a much better showing than he did on American board tracks two years ago.

Ny will make his first start in the Wanamaker mile of the Millrose A. A. games next Saturday night, facing America's crack trio of William R. Bonthron, Glenn V. Cunningham and Gene G. Venzke. Later he will run in the New York A. C. and Boston A. A. meets as well as the National A. A. U. championships.

Last summer Ny set up three new Swedish records, forced Ben B. Eastman to do 1m. 50s. for 800 meters and carried Bonthron to a new world's record of 3m. 00.8s. for three-quarters of a mile.

Watt and Murray in Finals

MONTREAL, Jan. 26 (AP)—Laird Watt and Bob Murray, both of Montreal, reached the final round of the Canadian covered court tennis championship yesterday. Watt defeated Charlie Leslie of Montreal, 6—4, 6—1, 8—7, 6—1, and Murray eliminated Bill Aydelotte of Schenectady, N. Y., 11—9, 6—8, 9—7, 6—1.

Oklahoma Looms As Kansas Five's Strongest Rival

Sooners Showing Way in Big Six After Three Weeks of Play

Big Six Basketball Standing

Team	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Oklahoma	5	1	215	199	.833
Kansas	4	1	191	129	.800
Iowa State	2	1	91	80	.667
Nebraska	1	2	104	110	.333
Kansas State	1	4	152	195	.200
Missouri	1	5	168	208	.167

Losing to only the championship Kansas five in six games to date, Oklahoma holds first place in the Big Six Conference basketball race at the end of three weeks of play. Scoring two victories each over Kansas State and Missouri and one over Kansas, the Oklahoma Sooners loom as the leading contender for the title held by Kansas for the past four years.

The present leaders and last year's champions close the season by playing two games on March 6 and 7, and the Conference championship may be decided on those dates.

Kansas has played only five contests. On Saturday the champs meet the lowly Kansas State five and a victory would mean a tie for first place. Iowa State, with only three games played, holds third place in the standing.

Oklahoma has scored the most points, 215, but Kansas' average of 191 points in five games is the best in the Conference. The scores of games to date follow:

Oklahoma	38	Kansas State	32
Oklahoma	47	Kansas State	34
Oklahoma	38	Missouri	28
Oklahoma	33	Missouri	29
Kansas	50	Oklahoma	23
Oklahoma	36	Kansas	26
Kansas	39	Missouri	28
Kansas	36	Missouri	27
Kansas	40	Kansas State	14
Iowa State	31	Missouri	23
Nebraska	32	Iowa State	31
Iowa State	29	Kansas State	25
Missouri	32	Nebraska	31
Kansas State	47	Nebraska	41

Kansas and Oklahoma also share honors in the individual scoring race to date. R. C. Ebling '36 of Kansas and O. M. Browning '35 of Oklahoma are tied for first place with 57 points each. The former alternates between the guard and forward positions, while the latter plays guard and center. K. A. Jorgenson '35, Missouri guard, has 50 points for third place. The list of scorers follows:

Player	Position	College	Goals Fir	Goals Fl	Pts
R. C. Ebling '36,	g-f,	Kansas	20	17	57
O. M. Browning '35,	c-g,	Oklahoma	21	15	57
K. A. Jorgenson '35,	g,	Missouri	20	10	50
J. R. Wells '35,	c,	Kansas	16	15	47
F. R. Groves '37,	c,	Kansas State	18	6	42
Tee Connelley '37,	c-f,	Oklahoma	15	9	39
E. E. Warren '36,	f,	Oklahoma	16	6	38
O. P. Stoner '35,	g-c,	Kansas State	12	13	37
W. E. Powell '36,	g,	Missouri	17	3	37
J. H. Cowen '35,	f,	Iowa State	13	6	32
W. W. Wegner '35,	c,	Iowa State	13	4	30
Henry Whitaker '36,	f,	Nebraska	12	2	26
J. R. Freeland '35,	f-c,	Kansas St.	10	5	25
D. R. Handley '37,	c,	Missouri	9	7	25
W. R. Thornbrough '36,	f,	Kan. St.	12	0	24
R. R. Parsons '35,	g,	Nebraska	8	7	23
Gordon Gray '35,	g,	Kansas	10	2	22
D. D. Gunning '37,	c-f,	Oklahoma	9	3	21
M. P. Allen '36,	f,	Kansas	9	2	20
F. E. Kappelman '36,	g,	Kansas	6	7	19
R. D. Beer '37,	f,	Missouri	8	3	19
Jack Flemming '37,	f,	Iowa State	8	2	18
G. R. Wahlquist '36,	g-f,	Nebraska	6	5	17
S. B. Tyler '35,	g,	Oklahoma	5	6	16
F. R. Cobb '35,	f,	Oklahoma	7	1	15
L. T. Railsback '37,	g,	Kansas State	4	5	13
H. G. Sorensen '36,	c,	Nebraska	6	1	13
Howard Baker '37,	f,	Nebraska	5	2	12
D. R. Hays '35,	g,	Oklahoma	5	2	12
L. E. Thompson '36,	f-g,	Missouri	4	4	12
H. O. Nelson '37,	c,	Oklahoma	5	1	11
S. A. Burk '37,	f,	Missouri	4	1	9
H. R. Widman '36,	c-f,	Nebraska	4	1	9
B. B. Passer '35,	f,	Missouri	2	3	7
R. G. Noble '37,	g-f,	Kansas	3	1	7
W. R. Shaffer '36,	f,	Kansas	3	0	6
T. J. Holmes '36,	g,	Iowa State	2	2	6
L. H. Strom '37,	c,	Missouri	2	2	6
Paul Gilpin '36,	g,	Kansas State	2	2	6
R. W. Tone '36,	f,	Oklahoma	1	4	6
Alphonso Wellhausen '37,	c,	Kan.	2	1	5
P. E. Rogers '37,	f,	Kansas	2	0	4
R. B. Oyler '37,	f,	Kansas	2	0	4
Leland Hale '37,	f-g,	Nebraska	1	2	4
F. R. Heod '35,	g,	Iowa State	1	1	3
J. A. Cowan '35,	f,	Iowa State	1	0	2
E. H. Schaper '36,	c,	Missouri	0	2	2
A. L. Tellejohn '36,	f,	Kansas State	1	0	2
A. A. Mills '36,	g,	Kansas State	1	0	2
R. W. Flick '37,	f,	Kansas State	0	1	1
G. F. Cooper '36,	g,	Missouri	0	1	1

Predicts Upswing In Pleasure Boat Building

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—A decided upswing in pleasure boat building and use during 1935 was predicted yesterday by Henry R. Sutphen, president of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, before the association's annual meeting.

"The past year was better than 1933 and we are heading to better times during 1935," Sutphen said.

Sutphen was re-elected president at the meeting and S. J. Matthews, Port Clinton, Ohio, was named to the executive committee. Other members of the committee who were re-elected are O. J. Mulford, Detroit; E. E. Palmer, Cos Cob, Conn.; Jay Smith, Algonac, Mich., and Jacob Stern of Milwaukee.

Mrs. Jarrett Lowers Another Swim Record

CHICAGO, Jan. 26 (AP)—Eleanor Holm Jarrett, to whom record breaking has become a habit, last night lowered the existing world mark in the 100-meter backstroke event for women in an exhibition race, swimming the distance in 1m. 16.3s.

Mrs. Jarrett lowered the record now held by Dawn Gilsen of Seattle, Wash. Club officials believed that the new mark would be accepted.

Also sharing in the record breaking was Adolph Keifer, 16-year-old Chicago high school boy, who clipped off the 150-yard backstroke swim in 1m. 35.6s., to lower the 1m. 36.9s. time set up by Albert Vande Weghe of Newark.

Goodwin Defends Title

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 26 (AP)—Tommy Goodwin, Monroe, N. Y., defending champion, yesterday afternoon successfully defended his Lake Worth golf championship in a spectacular match with T. Suffern Tailer, New York, winning 3 and 2. Tailer lost the match in the morning round, when Goodwin finished the first 18 five up as a result of four successive birdies on the last four holes, coupled with some real sharp-shooting during the out nine. However, Tailer fought every bit of the way and on the seventeenth scored an eagle 2 to prevent one of Goodwin's birdies from proving effective.

Victoria Rolls up Score

SYDNEY, Australia, Jan. 26 (Canadian Press via Reuters)—Victoria rolled up a score of 269 runs for five wickets at the close of play yesterday in an inter-state cricket match for the Sheffield Shield against New South Wales. O'Brien scored 138 not out. The game will continue today.

Sporting Around the Hub

QUEBEC BEAVERS, fired with ambition since their rout of the Boston Cubs at the Boston Arena, Thursday, 6 to 2, are set to make it two-straight when the two teams meet at the same place tonight. That offensive display of the Beavers Thursday night in the first period was brilliant. Five neatly scored goals just about ended all hope for the Cubs, but with a fresh start tonight the locals expect to amend matters. The Cubs go into the game with a two-game lead on first place.

Three polo games are scheduled for tonight in the Commonwealth Armory. In the Class A feature the White Mountain Polo Ranch team faces the Harvard varsity trio. The university players will receive three goals in handicap. Harvard junior varsity players will ride against the First Corps Area in Class B. Winchester Aces will be defending their unbeaten record against a Battery A team. The program starts at 8.

The Boston Bruins left Boston last night for Montreal where tonight they meet the Canadiens. The Boston team will make an effort to reverse the 4-to-1 beating that the Canadiens gave them here last Saturday night. From Montreal the Bruins hop to Detroit to play the Red Wings Sunday night. Then home to tackle the New York Americans at the Garden Tuesday night.

Harvard's varsity basketball team will meet the undefeated Amherst College quintet in the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building this afternoon. The visit of the undefeated Amherst team comes at a time when the Harvard basketball team considers its future schedule with greater optimism than at any previous time. The Crimson five won its first Intercollegiate League game of the season against Cornell last Saturday, playing an aggressive, sound game. Amherst, this season, has defeated Clark, 45 to 17, Trinity, 27 to 23, Swarthmore, 38 to 30, Massachusetts State, 39 to 27, and Springfield, 31 to 25.

Lincoln's Inn journeyed to Brockton yesterday to play its postponed interclub match in the Class A section of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association series. The Lincoln's Inn team won its match from Walkover Club, 3 to 2.

G. E. Stewart of the Harvard Club of Boston and D. E. Jackson of Harvard University won their third-round matches yesterday in the Class A Massachusetts individual squash racquets championship. The matches were played at the Harvard Club. Jackson defeated E. G. Hoehen of the University Club, 15—10, 15—11, 15—9, while Stewart eliminated E. R. Loftus of the Boston A. A., 15—14, 15—13, 15—7.

The Boston Y. M. C. A. fencers scored a victory over the Boston College swordsmen last night in the Boston Y. It was the opening match of the season for both teams. The Y team won by 12 to 5.

In the amateur three-cushion billiards championship tournament of New England last night, Joseph Kelly of South Boston defeated Ervin Tucker of Dedham, 40 to 25, in 85 innings, at the Twentieth Century Billiard Club, and Edward Everett of Brookline went into a tie for first place by defeating Carl LoCasico of Arlington, 40 to 23, in 64 innings.

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston has presented a large perpetual point trophy which will be awarded to the Canoe Club scoring the greatest number of points at the coming Sportsmen's Show regatta, and individual especially cast New England championship medals will be awarded as first and second prizes in all events.

Followers of track and field sports are looking forward to the annual William C. Prout Memorial indoor games which take place at the Boston Garden this evening with much interest. A splendid program has been arranged and the competition promises to be keen in every event with strong possibilities of more than one of the present marks going by the board. The feature individual events will be the Curley Mile for the cup which has just been presented by the Governor; the Prout 600-yard run; the Bishop Cheverus 1000-yard run and the Larrivee two-mile race.

Hines Shades Par For Medal Honors At San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26 (AP)—Jimmy Hines, sharpshooter from Timber Point, L. I., shaded par yesterday to win medal honors of the San Francisco match play open golf tournament, but the real thrills were provided by soldiers.

Just as some of the stars were teeing off in the second round of the 36-hole qualifying matches, huge clouds of "tear gas" floated over a strip of woods separating the Presidio course from one of the "battle fields" of the military reservation.

It was all over almost as quickly as it took place. The wind shifted. Hines was one of those routed by the gas, but he came back to cut a stroke off par with a score of 71, equaling his first-round effort.

Others carded better rounds during the day, but Hines's consistency brought him the $125 that goes with low qualifying score. It is not a new experience for the 30-year-old player. He was medalist in the 1933 metropolitan and national P. G. A. tournaments.

Walter C. Hagen failed to qualify. His two 77s and total 154 sent him to the sidelines. His playing partner, Richard Arlen, blew up and did not turn in a card.

Henry Picard of Hershey, Penna., finished second to Hines with 71-72—143. Ben Loving of Petersburg, Va., turned in the best score with a 67, five under par. Johnny Perelli of Tahoe, Calif., was not far behind with a 69. The rounds put Perelli in the 144-stroke class and Loving in at 145, tied with John Revolta of Milwaukee.

A hole in one created a mild surprise. It was made by Frank Minch of Sacramento on a 166-yard par three fourth hole. But he failed to qualify, adding 78 yesterday to his 79 in the first round.

Over the Net

GEORGE MARTIN LOTT JR. and Lester Rollo Stoefen, the newest recruits to the ranks of the barnstorming tennis players, will join Big Bill Tilden and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. in a tour of Soviet Russia this coming summer. They will, according to present plans, visit Moscow, Kiev and Leningrad. The government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics will take every advantage of the proposed visit. Soviet officials insist that the touring professionals do more than just knock the cover off the ball in a couple of matches. They want the Americans to teach young Russia all there is to know about footwork, gripping the racket and stroking the ball. Every tennis engagement calls for a four-day stand. The first two days the professionals will be required, with the help of an interpreter, to lecture on the rules and tricks of the game. The third day they must demonstrate the game on a court. Then, on the fourth day, the tourists will be given the privilege of playing a match or two.

Canada has decided not to play in the North American Zone Davis Cup matches this year. Instead, the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association plans to send a team of ranking amateurs to play in England and Scotland this coming summer. The team will leave Montreal on June 10. The players will arrive in England in time to play in the Wimbledon championships from June 22 to July 6. A Canada-Scotland match has been arranged to take place during the Scottish championship July 22-27. The Canadians will also play an Eastern Scotland team at Edinburgh July 29-30 and Western Scotland at Glasgow July 31 and Aug. 1. Canada's 1934 Davis Cup team included Walter Martin, and Gilbert Nunns of Toronto, Marcel Rainville and M. Laird Watt of Montreal. This group, with Robert D. Murray of Montreal as a likely prospect, is perhaps the strongest one that Canada can field at the present time. If the Canadian association orders a series of trials, such players as George Leclerc of Ottawa, Ross Wilson, Grant McLean and Gordon Shields of Toronto, Eddie McKush of Winnipeg, George Robinson of Montreal, who holds the Canadian junior championship; Roland Longtin and Henri P. Emard of Montreal and possibly Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr. would certainly get a chance to try for places.

The third annual New York state indoor intercollegiate tennis tournament is scheduled to get under way on Feb. 3 at the 106th Infantry Armory, in Brooklyn, New York, under the auspices of the Long Island University. The titles last year were won by E. Ramey Donovan of Fordham, in singles, and Donald Hawley and Lester Steifberg of New York University, in doubles. This year the N. Y. U. coach, Gerald B. Emerson, will enter four varsity players in an effort to capture the third leg required to lift the Dean Tristram Metcalfe Bowl. The Violet team has won two legs. Capt. David Geller, Ernest Koslan, Wesley Michaels and Steifberg will represent N. Y. U. next month. Geller and Koslan will team as one doubles pair and Steifberg and Michaels as the other. Geller, Koslan and Steifberg will also play in the singles competition.

Another February tennis tournament in the Metropolitan New York area will be the United States women's indoor tennis championship, which has been held for many years at the Longwood covered courts, Newton, Mass. Jane Sharp of Los Angeles, ranked sixth in the United States, expects to journey from California in time to play in the national tourney before sailing for Bermuda. The Bermuda championships are scheduled for Feb. 25 this year.

Sullivan Advances In Atlantic Coast Squash Racquets

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan 26 (AP)—First and second round matches in the sixth annual Atlantic coast squash racquets championships were held yesterday.

Neil J. Sullivan, United States champion seeded no. 1, won without difficulty over William Stockhousen of Yale, 15-8, 15-6, 15-12.

The results included:

First Round

A. Willing Patterson, Philadelphia, defeated Harry K. Cross, Boston, 15—8, 15—12, 18—16.
Francis Rodgers, Yale, defeated Joseph Keefe, Philadelphia, 15—12, 7—15, 15—8, 15—3.
Baldwin Terry, Yale, defeated Samuel B. Gilpin, Philadelphia, 15—6, 18—16, 15—3.
Frederic Prokosch, New Haven, defeated Ed Looker, New Jersey State Police, by default.
Richard V. Wakeman, Boston, defeated J. M. Walsh, Philadelphia, 15—8, 16—15, 15—9.
Cyrus J. Polley, Buffalo, defeated R. C. Bostwich, Wilmington, 15—9, 15—7, 12—15, 18—17.

Second Round

John K. McCausland, Toronto, defeated A. H. Barker, New York, by default.
William Waxter, Baltimore, defeated John Hope-Doeg, Newark, 17—15, 15—17, 13—15, 15—12, 17—15.
Ralph E. Stuart, Boston, defeated Stanley W. Pearson, Philadelphia, by default.

New Jersey Squash Tennis Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHORT HILLS, N. J., Jan. 26—The New Jersey championship, second most important title tourney in squash tennis, got under way yesterday, a week ahead of the original scheduled date, with four matches played, and a few departing by the default route, at the Short Hills Club. The main group of players, which includes most of the stars of the game, will appear this evening and tomorrow.

The chief match of the tournament resulted in a surprise, when Ludlow Vandeventer, a veteran of the game, from Elizabeth Town & Country Club, scored a three-game victory over Carl H. Donner of Princeton Club, whose home is at Short Hills, 8—15, 18—17, 15—5.

Most of the other matches concerned New Jersey players, who are engaged in the final round of the New Jersey Class B team championship this afternoon. Joseph N. De Raismes, also of the Elizabeth team, scored easily over his teammate, Frank L. McCarthy, while Bernard M. Shanley 3d, who is both a member of the champion Class A team of Columbia University Club, and the Class B team of Essex Club, met a local player, Herbert Hall, and won in straight games, 15—12, 15—10. The summaries:

J. N. De Raismes, Elizabeth T. & C. C., defeated F. L. McCarthy, Elizabeth T. & C. C., 18—16, 12—15, 15—8.
E. L. Kilroe, Columbia U. C., defeated Carl F. Good, Essex Club, 15—11, 15—10.
J. B. Quincy, Yale Club, won from R. H. Berry, Essex Club, by default.
Ludlow Vandeventer, Elizabeth T. & C. C., defeated C. H. Donner, Princeton Club, 8—15, 18—17, 15—5.
B. M. Shanley 3d, Essex Club, defeated Herbert Hall, Short Hills Club, 15—12, 15—10.
R. M. Kirkland, Elizabeth T. & C. C., won from George A. Lewis, Short Hills Club, by default.
Page Chapman Jr., Short Hills Club, won from Paul Scheerer, Essex Club, by default.

Red Sox Players Sign

The signed contracts of Max Bishop and Don Kellett of the Boston Red Sox arrived at Fenway Park yesterday, according to Eddie Collins, general manager of the club. Both men sent letters along with the documents saying that they were in excellent shape and ready for the spring training grind. It was also learned from Washington that Billy Werber, star third baseman of the Red Sox, had agreed to terms after a conference with President Tom Yawkey.

Sasse Wanted As Coach

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 26 (AP)—Election of Major Ralph Sasse, former coach of the United States Military Academy football team at West Point, to be head coach at State College, Starkville, appeared assured yesterday by the college board of control here when President Duke Humphreys of the college wired the War Department for a transfer of Major Sasse from Fort Knox, Ky., to State.

Massachusetts Milkmen Called to Meeting by AA

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Opportunity for Massachusetts milk producers to present arguments on the proposed amended milk licenses for Boston was announced Jan. 24 by the Farm Administration.

After a hearing at Burlington, Vt., on Jan. 28 and 29, the AA representatives will adjourn to Boston to hear the Massachusetts farmers, officials said, at a place to be announced.

Cambridge Breaks Oxford's String At Cross-Country

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Cambridge University cross-country runners scored their twenty-seventh victory over those of Oxford in the jubilee inter-varsity race against Oxford at Horton Kirby, Kent, recently. The score was 23 points to 32. This is the first time the Cantabs have won this annual match since 1929, and it brought to a conclusion a very successful week of sporting endeavor on their part.

Four inter-varsity contests are decided in one week at the end of the Michaelmas term, and this winter the Light Blues won them all. Their opening triumph was to vanquish the Oxonians, for the first time in six years, by 29 points to 4 in the Rugby football match at Twickenham; the next day they won the Association Football contest by 1 goal to 0 at the Arsenal Stadium; the following day the squash rackets team carried on the good work at the Bath Club to the tune of 4 games to 1, and then the harriers completed the quartet of victories.

The Cantabs owed a great deal of their success at Horton Kirby to E. C. Weir, a freshman from Brighton Grammar School. Weir was not expected to be in Cambridge's scoring five; but he ran so well that he actually finished second to the winner, R. M. Barrer, Cambridge, whose time for the testing course of about 7½ miles was 46m 5s. Barrer is a long-striding runner from the University of New Zealand.

P. J. Albery, the Oxford captain, who last year set up the record time for the course, 42m. 27s., ran a very plucky race and was the first Dark Blue to finish. Albery's home is near Horton Kirby and he is very familiar with the course. The critics expected him to romp home again as the individual victor. He was with the leaders until five miles had been covered and then he dropped back in an endeavor to "pack" his scoring five into an advantageous position. This done, he made a big effort to rejoin the vanguard. By the time the leaders were within half-a-mile of the finish, Albery looked as though he might achieve his objective. But his resolute challenge was staved off and Weir, 20 yards behind Barrer, beat Albery by about 15 yards on the run-in. The summary:

Cambridge (first, second, fifth, sixth and ninth positions)—32 points.
Oxford (third, fourth, seventh, eighth and tenth positions)—32 points.

1—R. M. Barrer, C.	46m. 5s.
2—E. C. Weir, C.	46m. 10s.
3—P. J. Albery, O.	46m. 14s.
4—A. A. Robertson, O.	46m. 32s.
5—P. D. Ward, C.	47m. 16s.
6—M. F. Dutton, C.	47m. 22s.
7—L. R. MacIntyre, O.	47m. 49s.
8—H. G. Edwards, O.	48m. 16s.
9—C. A. J. Emery, C.	48m. 22s.
10—G. V. Couper, O.	48m. 42s.
11—L. B. Clement, O.	48m. 48s.
12—H. O. Rodgers, C.	49m. 14s.

Harvard Alumni In N. Y. Listen To Conant's Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—Establishment at Harvard University of "special chairs with adequate endowment for research, to be occupied by outstanding scholars who would be free to roam about the entire university," is envisaged by Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard. Dr. Conant holds that the occupant of such a chair would be in contact with important developments in every branch of the university's work and might alternate between the departments.

"One year he might give an undergraduate course in one department," he said; "another year a graduate course in another faculty."

Voicing the thought that the "horizontal" development of universities during the last 50 years had come to an end, Dr. Conant, in describing his scheme before the annual dinner of the Harvard Club here last night, held that the next undertaking before the big universities was to pull together the many diverse branches of their activities.

Continued "horizontal" development at Harvard would serve only to make the university into "a federation of separate academic entities," and, he held, this must be avoided. "We must bridge the gaps between the different compartments in which our universities are rapidly tending to disintegrate," he continued. "Various schemes for co-operation will help in many instances—a joint effort for research or combined program for teaching—but we need to foster the development of the type of professor who is 'university minded.'

"All of you can think of instances where a philosopher, a historian, an economist and a sociologist could rove between our many departments and faculties, to the great advantage of students and faculty alike."

Other speakers were Charles C. Burlingham, president of Harvard Alumni Association; Lewis Perry, principal of Phillips-Exeter Academy; Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission, and Mark Sullivan, Washington correspondent.

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Pepsodent Squibb
Potter & Moore's Lavender Water

Hellerup Farvehandel
Strandvej 161 Tel. Hell. 1061
WALL-PAPERS, COLOURS and PAINTING REQUISITES

"ACACIA" FLOWERS
Falkoneralle 1 Tel. Central 4338
Member of F. T. D.
Flowers delivered the whole world over.

ROSKILDE

ARCHITECT
SV. ENGGAARD-PEDERSEN
SRDEGADE 19 TEL. ROSKILDE 1067

SEE NEXT PAGE

GERMANY

BERLIN

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call A 2 Flora 0178, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. Outer den linden 59A
Look for display advertising from Germany in the news section.

BUTCHERS
Excellent Meat and Sausage
ERNST MIERSCH, Fleischmeister
Bln N Müllerstr 63 Tel D 6 Wedding 0789
RIND- und SCHWEINE-SCHLACHTEREI feine Fleisch- und Wurstwaren

MÖBEL-KAMERLING
N. Kastanienallee 56. Speisez., Schlafz., Herrenz., Küchen, Schreib- u. Ankleideschränke, Dielen, Weisslack- u. Polstermöbel neuester Muster Mässige Preise. Cassa u. Teilzahlung.—Furniture.

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

A. VAN EERTEN
FURRIER—BONTWERKER
Jac. Gilliszstr. 30. Tel: 550934. Trams 1-21. Atelier voor Moderniseeren en Repareeren Bontmantels, Sjawls - Vossen.

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer. Timmer-Metsel-Smids-Sanitair. Schilderwerk. Verbouwingen Onderhoudswerken. Kantoor. Werkplaatser v. Weede van Dijkveldstr: 71. 73. 75a Tel 554930 Giro 22578

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330728 b. g. g. 394544

DUTCH EAST INDIES

BATAVIA—BANDOENG

BONEFAAS
Batavia. C. - Bandoeng
Kloosterlinnen
Sterk en Koel
80 c.M. breed F. 0.52
240 c.M. breed F. 1.45
260 c.M. breed F. 1.60
per El
Household Linen

NORWAY

OSLO

W. B. SAMSON'S
Pastry reduced to 15 öre.
Telephone 41830 *Deliveries*

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Visit PUB
when you visit Stockholm

PUB
Of course you will come and see this department store. There are men's, women's and children's clothing departments—there is a spacious restaurant where you may have lunch or tea during your wanderings—there is the Preciosa department with all kinds of excellent mementos in pewter, glass, pottery and handwoven textiles.

PAUL U. BERGSTRÖMS A.B.
Drottninggatan 72-78, Stockholm

BOOKS—MAGAZINES STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

Myrstedts Matthörna
CARPETS - CURTAINS - TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM
KUNGSGATAN 40 GÖTEBORG

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
BOLLWERK 15. 3-6 p. m. daily.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY Ltd.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

"Daheim"
ZEUGHAUSGASSE 31
is a Temperance Hotel well known for the excellent variety and substantiality of the meals served in its Restaurants and for its comfortable Hotel rooms.
Parties received. Moderate terms.

COSY, YALA, MOLLI, HISCO
are the best Underclothes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
A LARGE SELECTION
AU BON MARCHE
SPITALGASSE 3-7, BERNE

Gipserei - Malerei - Spritzwerk
WALTER GARBANI
Authorized DUCO Refinishing Station for Cars and Fine Furniture
GREYERZSTRASSE 80 Tel. 22.417

Coal, Wood and Benzine
J. WYSS & CO. A. G.
Schwanengasse 5 Tel. 27.181

MADAME LORY
ROBES et MANTEAUX
17 Monbijoustrasse

Dachdecker- und Maurergeschäft
(Expert Roofing and Masonry)
Kropf & Schüpbach
Flurstrasse 38 Tel. 35.632
Flurstrasse 5 Tel. 33.002

Ed. Meyer- v. Bergen
Installation and Sale of Electric Requisites
THUNSTRASSE 17 TEL. 22.331

Gesangspädagogin
Louise Flückiger-Hinder
2. staatl. Diplome
Ausbildung für Konzert, Oper und Operette
Berne, Ensingerstrasse 6 Tel. 28.847
Zürich, Rotstrasse 8 Tel. 62.130
(Singing Lessons)

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

BERNE
(Continued)

Miss A. M. DAVIS
Gives English Lessons
Hallerstrasse 60. Tel. 28.215

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 26 445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. 18 RUE DU MONT BLANC
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

Badan & Cie. (Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

"BALLY"
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
For Men, Women and Children at
"LA RATIONNELLE"
18 Rue du Marché and 15 Rue de Rive

COOKING and HEATING BY GAS
Bathrooms. Lavatories. Wash Houses, etc.
E. FINAZ-TRACHSEL
6 Boulevard James Fazy

Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos T. S. F. Disques
Bruckner - Guignard
RUE D'ITALIE 4

EBA
MAISON SPECIALISTE pour ROBES and ENSEMBLES JERSEY
Modèles de Paris and Vienne
4 Rue Michel Chauvet

COAL — COKE — WOOD
MAZOUT
PAUL MAGNIN
14-16 Rue du Léman Tel. 22.763

"OLD INDIA" Tea Room
ORCHESTRE-DANSE
RESTAURANT TRAITEUR
H. HAESSLER, New Propr.
Tel. 45.712 Rue du Rhone 4

INTERLAKEN

Baumaterialien & Kohlen
vorteilhaft bei
ERNST STRAUBHAAR & CIE.
COAL

INTERLAKEN—Unterseen

MOLKEREI K. RYSER
BAHNHOFSTRASSE
KÄSE BUTTER
RAHM
TEL. 181 (DAIRY)

LAUSANNE

FISCHER'S MARKET
FISH, POULTRY, FOWL
Canned Goods
LOUVE 5 TEL. 22.136

Ladies' Hairdressing
Permanent and Finger Waving
MAISON RITTER
5 Rue Madeleine, 1st Floor Tel. 26.486

OLTEN

W. LEIBUNDGUT
Herren- Damen- und Uniformenschneiderei
Ziegelfeldstr. 1 Tel. 36.53
(TAILOR)

ZURICH

Confiserie Schurter
Founded 1870
Niederdorfstrasse 90
Zurich 1.
TEA ROOM
Finest Quality Swiss Chocolates
Crosse & Blackwell's Orange Marmalade
Huntley & Palmer's Biscuits

Albrecht-Schlapter & Co
Linthescherplatz 10 b/Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen Bed-linen Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
COMPLETE TROUSSEAUX

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

DIAMONDS

We are specialists in
DIAMOND RINGS
GLASSPOOLES
Adderley Street
Cape Town

ATTWELL'S
Bread and Cakes
are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstowns Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street, Cape Town

MURDOCK'S
RELIABLE JEWELLERS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS, WATCHMAKERS, GOLDSMITHS and SILVERSMITHS
100 Adderley Street
P O Box 901, Cape Town

MADAME GRACE
AMERICAN CORSET SPECIALITIES
Room 4, 122 Adderley Street, Cape Town

House, Farm and Estate Agents
HERBERT PENNY, Ltd.
Tel. 6021, 6025 and 6028 Cen
LENNON'S BUILDINGS
30 ADDERLEY STREET

Shorthand *Typewriting* *Duplicating*
MISS GRACE HILL
607 Commercial Union Buildings
88 St. George's Street Phone 2-3033

African Life Building
Longmarket Street
Tel. 2-9237

SAY IT SWEETLY
CHERRY'S
FOR ALL YOUR SWEETS
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES (PROP.) Ltd.
EXPERT GROCERS
58 Plein Street Phone 2-3341
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs
POSTUM

Union of South Africa

DURBAN

LOWTHERS BREAD
76. ALICE STREET Phone 98(

Daily Deliveries Town and Suburbs

OLDFIELD BROS. & CO.
Home Furnishers
513-515 West St. Phone 3299 central
The Departmental Store With an Ideal
At Your Service, Cheerily—Always

Durban & District Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries and Household Requisites
209 PINE STREET Phone Cen. 3055

HOME MADE CAKES, PASTRY and SWEETS
ARLINES
Sandwiches, All Varieties
Cut at short notice and delivered.
Proprietress: Mrs. Adeline Wallace
8 Mercury Lane Phone "One Ate" 18.

Maddison's Fruit & Produce Co.
Fruiterers and Greengrocers
Stall 18, Market Hall
Government and Municipal Contractors
Country Orders a Speciality
Bananas Packed for Export

FARMERS' FEDERATED DAIRIES
Pure Milk, Cream, Butter and Cheese
8-10 Brook Street Phone 1121

LOUDON BROS.
GROCERS and GENERAL DEALERS
48 Florida Rd. Telephone Cen. 3007

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear. Right up-to-date in all men's apparel.
Moderately Priced
376 WEST ST. Phone 1932

FOR HENWOODS ALL
House, Garden, Dairy, Poultry Requisites
Telephone 3981

PHONE 2482
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

Helen Gardner Salon
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Specialists
Eugene Permanent Waving
57 Field St. (Next Stuttafords) Phone 4404

"TALANA" *Florist*
FRESH CUT FLOWERS DAILY
Bouquets, etc., a Speciality.
Kirchhoff's Seeds for Sale.
Yorkshire House, 362 Smith St. Phone 4683

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford St., East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

For Quality *For Value*

Blinman's
Everything for
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR
A branch of Cleghorn & Harris organisation.
ELOFF and KERK STREETS

Ward & Salmons
For Value in
MEN'S WEAR
BOYS' WEAR
SPORTS GOODS
Footwear, Bags and Trunks
Corner Eloff and President Streets
P. O. Box 1036 Phone 7491/3
Also at
KRUGERSDORP, GERMISTON and BENONI

Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms
High Class Confectioners
Wedding Cakes and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Finest ingredients and no substitutes used.

Box 6818 Phone C 2142/3 "Fanny"
96 Pritchard Street

Greaves for Gifts
JEWELLERS
Heath's Bldgs., Pritchard St.

"FIGARO"
Ladies' Hairdressers
Specialists in Permanent Waving
Proprietors: F. Stolp; G. Van Diggelen and L. Perrow
1st Floor Hepworth's Buildings
70 Pritchard Street

ADIE AND CO.
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Latest Styles
Moderate Prices
Corner Jeppe and Joubert Streets

THE CITY DAIRY
(Under personal supervision of W. J. Mons)
37 Plein St., cor. Wanderers St.
Butter, New Laid Eggs, Honey and Cheese
branch at
BEDFORD AND YEOVILLE DAIRY
Bedford Road, Yeoville

PATERSON'S
Tea and Sandwich Lounge
PATERSON'S DE LUXE SANDWICH SUPPLY
1, 3, 5, 7 Royal Arcade
Pritchard and Kerk Sts. Phone 7452/4

Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

Factory Distributors for
KELVINATOR
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
and
FORREST MODEL ELECTRIC STOVES
Irons, Kettles, Heaters, etc.
Geen & Richards
JOHANNESBURG'S LARGEST FURNITURE STORE
126 MARKET STREET

PIETERMARITZBURG

THE PIETERMARITZBURG Co-Operative Society Ltd.
133 CHURCH STREET
For Quality, Service, Satisfaction
Groceries, Provisions, Drapery, Outfitting, Footwear, Hardware.
ALL PROFITS RETURNED TO MEMBERS
Ask for free illustrated Booklets concerning our SOCIETY.

MACKAY BROTHERS & McMAHON Ltd.
Music, Pianos, Refrigerators
ATWATER KENT RADIO
180 Church Street Phone 2570

ALF SCHROENN
MOTOR ENGINEER
195 Commercial Road Phone 3895

MARIE HORROCKS
Millinery Specialist
207 CHURCH STREET Phone 2918

PORT ELIZABETH

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
EASTERN PROVINCE
16 Main Street, PORT ELIZABETH
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg

PRETORIA

POBOX 1072 PHONE 5174
B.C.K. STORES Pty Ltd
TOM BECKETT, MANAGING DIRECTOR
Groceries—Provisions
Confectionery—Drapery
Haberdashery
Ladies' Wear
Hardware—Crockery
Toilet Requisites
Stationery.
Soft Furnishing, etc, etc.
289 CHURCH STREET

Millinery and Gowns
Eves
234 Church St. Central
Phone 2395

For Fire, Motor, Marine, and every class of INSURANCE
LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
Gresham Buildings, St. Andries Street, PRETORIA
Port Elizabeth Box 2; Bloemfontein Box 583
East London Box 62
The Northern Assurance Company Limited

AUSTRALIA

BRISBANE

ROTHWELLS OUTFITTING LTD.
LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS
EDWARD ST. BRISBANE

Ladies' and Gentlemen's
HAIRDRESSERS
Crowe's Permanent Wave. ALL Branches of HAIRDRESSING Service by Skilled Operators.
D. & M. Crowe
362 and 379 George Street, Brisbane

V. C. STORES Ltd.
CASH and CARRY
Head Office and Store NEWSTEAD
Ann St., Valley—Oxford St., Bulimba—Terminus, Clayfield—Sandgate Rd. Nundah—Five Ways Grange—Cr. Chalk St. and Lutwyche Rd. Lutwyche Sandgate Central—Pier Ave., Sandgate.
FREE DELIVERY ALL BRANCHES

O. E. DAHL
Painter and Paperhanger
KEDRON BROOK ROAD, WILSTON
Phone M7135 Estimates Free

MELBOURNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Block "B" Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section

"To Help, to Cheer and to Make Glad"
RONALDS CENTRAL PTY. LTD.
Tel. Central 3356, 3357
229 COLLINS STREET
Next to "Age" Office

YOUR HAIR
is so important!
Let Me Help You
Miss Fegent
THE WALDORF, CAPITOL HOUSE
Swanston Street, Melbourne Tel. C. 3061

DECORATION and PAINTING
TEL. WINDSOR 2100
H. OLIVER & SON Pty. Ltd.
434 TOORAK RD. S.E.2

DRESSMAKING
Exclusive Inexpensive
MARY CLISSOLD
24 LUMEAH ROAD, CAULFIELD
10/- Day and Fares Tel. L. 2976

TYPISTE
and Stenographer
Miss D. L. Isaacs
DUPLICATING
Secretarial Service
Royal Exchange Bldg., 40 Queen St.
CENT. 9136 MELBOURNE

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

MANTON'S
ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE
COATS
FROCKS
KNITWEAR
UNDERWEAR
MANCHESTER
WOOLLENS
SILKS
HOSIERY
GLOVES
LACES
USE OUR LAY-BY
BRING YOUR CASH ORDERS
MANTON'S
MANTON & SONS PTY LTD
BOURKE STREET MELBOURNE

MELBOURNE Readers of the "MONITOR"
are invited to take advantage of the easy-payment system provided by
BALL & WELCH
LAY-BY
Any goods may be secured by paying a moderate deposit and the balance in easy convenient instalments. Hundreds of our regular customers use this convenient service. Just say to the assistant—"It's a Lay-By." No fuss—no bother. Come in and talk it over.
BALL & WELCH
LIMITED
Flinders St. to Flinders Lane
MELBOURNE
Also at Castlemaine

NCLEY
TELEPHONE C.8866
OF 183 COLLINS ST.
ARE NOW SHOWING ··· THEIR NEW SPORTS SUITS
CARDIGANS & JUMPERS
HIGH GRADE PERFECT FITTING WELL TAILORED GOODS
ESTABLISHED 1897

PELTIER
For QUALITY SERVICE SMARTNESS
GOWNS, COATS, HATS, SPORTSWEAR
Nicholas Bldgs., 37 Swanston Street

TEAS, DINNERS LUNCHEONS
Theatre and Wedding Parties Dances
The Wentworth CAFE
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Open till Midnight—Sundays till 9:30 p. m.
COLLINS ST. C1 Opposite Town Hall
Telephone F.5969

LADIES prefer
BOND'S HATS
With an Air
Corner Howey Place and Little Collins St.

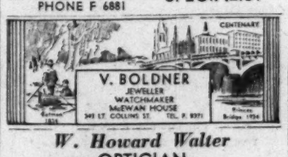
GILL & SEARLE PTY. LTD.
SEED AND PLANT MERCHANTS
73 ELIZABETH ST., MELBOURNE, VIC.
NURSERIES
HAMPTON STREET, BRIGHTON

RICHARDS SHOES
Central 10381
117 Elizabeth St. MELBOURNE
(Next McEwans)
WE STOCK BEDGGOOD FOOTWEAR

The Australian WOMAN'S WORLD
6D
Recipes Fashions Articles Stories
Monthly 358 COLLINS ST.

Expert Hair & Beauty Attention Is Assured Monitor Readers at
Nicholas Bldgs. 37 Swanston Street
PETERSON HAIR SHOPPE
HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES Pty Ltd
THRIF-T-SERVICE
WASHING BY WEIGHT
Tel. U 9968
26 Howson St. Malvern, S. E. 4

●YOUR WATCH●
Why not take it to the man who does the job?
McEwan House
343 LITTLE COLLINS ST.
PHONE F 6881
→J. LOWY
WATCH REPAIR SPECIALIST



W. Howard Walter
OPTICIAN
formerly practising as
WALTER & BOWKER
115 ELIZABETH STREET
PHONE F 4498 "Next McEwans"

"NAMMOORA"
A Guest Home in the Hills
OLINDA FALLS RD., MT. DANDENONG, VIC.
Hot and Cold Water Mr. and Mrs. Fraser
Tennis Court, Croquet Lawn Tel. Kalorama 6

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

Everything FOR MEN and BOYS at CRAIG'S
Craig Williamson Pty. Ltd.
8-32 Elizabeth St., Melbourne, C. 1.

georgette
266 COLLINS ST.
Cen. 6733
60 Castlereagh St. SYDNEY 83063
MODES and ROBES
Special Cash Department

THE WATTLE
For Teas, Luncheons and Dinners
Open till 8 P. M. daily and till 2 o'clock on Saturdays
374 Lt. Collins Street
MELBOURNE C1.
Tel. Cent. 5984 (6 lines)
The Wattle may be reserved for Private Functions

PROTECTION Means Peace and Security! INSURE with
THE STANDARD
Insurance Co. Ltd.
FIRE MARINE and GENERAL Victorian Branch 55 William St. Tel. C. 2001
TEL. C. 3356

BOOK LOVERS
AUSTRALIAN BOOKS ETC. FOR CENTENARY VISITORS
Book Shop and Library
239 Collins St., Melbourne F.2261

MILLIGAN MOTORS Ltd. Pty.
13 BARKLY ST. ST. KILDA
"At the Junction"
AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS
Petrol, Etc.
Tel. Win. 2777

MERLE'S
FOR GIFTS GIFTS GIFTS
HOWEY COURT
234 Collins Street Melbourne
Tel. F4460. Also at Carmel, Calif.

BE PROTECTED!
NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
483 Collins St., Melbourne, C. 1. Cent. 9692
FIRE. MARINE. MOTOR CAR. GENERAL
RING MISS JOBSON, AGENT
For particulars of this service
19 Hope St., Spotswood F'cray 849

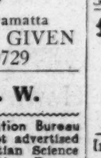
RUTH HOLLICK
All communications to
79 Park St Moonee Ponds W4
Telephone FU 6518 VISITING PHOTOGRAPHER

Well Tailored— and Assured!
SUITS and COSTUMES from £6.6.0
GOTAL MOVITZ CAPITOL HOUSE
Swanston St. F-2211

The PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
GIFT-NOVELTIES, LAMPS AND SHADES, TEA AND DINNER SETS
COLORED GLASS AND POTTERY BOWLS
"Over the Wattle" 374 Little Collins St.

SPEED'S SHOE STORES Pty. Ltd.
150 Chapel St., Windsor, and 248 Carlisle St., Balaclava
WIN. 1577
Our Speciality: "Valencia" and "Bedggood's"
Matron's Comfort Shoes, size 2 to 8½, Dunlop-Perdriau Rubber Footwear

MELBOURNE Elsternwick
GROCERS
H. W. HEMSLEY, 408 New St. ELSTERNWICK
Near Martin Street
Ring X4440 for Efficient Service and Delivery
Bon Ami. Postum. Havelock Flour sold here.



PARRAMATTA, N. S. W.
McEWANS, Ltd.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone: U. W. 9729

SYDNEY, N, S. W.

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
22 CLIFFORD AVENUE
Y. U. 2271 9 to 6 daily except Saturday
Look for Sydney display advertisements in the news section.

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
of London
Fire and Marine Funds exceed £80,000,000
Pitt and Hunter Street, Sydney

AUSTRALIA

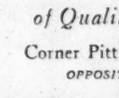
SYDNEY, N, S. W.
(Continued)

ANTHONY HORDERNS'
FOR EVERYTHING AT THEIR FAMOUS LOW PRICES

"The Senior Store," Sydney

HORDERN BROTHERS.
GENERAL DRAPERS.
FURNISHERS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters, etc.
Visit our Delightful
FLORENTINE RESTAURANT
PITT & GEORGE STS. SYDNEY

KINGS CROSS STORES
64 DARLINGHURST ROAD
HIGH GRADE GROCERY
ANDREW FISH
F. 3460. For instant service let us ring you for your order.
We deliver all eastern suburbs.



Underwood Deviled Ham
For Picnics and School Lunches

EDWARD FAY Ltd.

SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches—Oxford Street, Central Square George Street West, Broadway, Newtown and Parramatta

Poullars'
Australia's largest and best Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners
116 King Street, Sydney, N. S. W.

F. S. Burford & Son
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
CUT GLASS
OTHER GIFTS
Watch and Jewellery Repair Service
112 MARKET STREET, SYDNEY
Near David Jones Phone M. A. 4926

Max Factor's
COSMETICS
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE SYDNEY

Fairfax & Roberts Ltd.
Opticians & Optometrists
23/25 Hunter Street, Sydney
E. Gardiner, Optometrist

SHIRLEY SHOES
of Quality and Value
Corner Pitt and Market St.
OPPOSITE FARMERS

NOCK & KIRBY'S
"Sydney's Specialty Hardware Stores"
417-21 also 188-194a George St. Sydney

H. MATHEWS & CO.
DRAPERS
For Service and Value
38 CORSO
MANLY
Phone Y. U. 3782

CARPET CLEANING
Shampooing, Repairing, General Cleaning
G. C. Singleton & Co.
MELB. F5619 SYD. B3788

QUALITY PRODUCTION

Typing and Duplicating Service
Circulars, Manuscript, Reports, etc.
MISS BETTY FRENCH
3rd Floor, 28 Martin Place Tel. BW 6268

Miss Levenberg
Millinery Salon
Specializing in Large Head Fittings and Renovations.
SHOP 21, 3RD PROMENADE
State Shopping Block
Market Street, Sydney Tel. M. 3948

Insure with an Australian Company
THE VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
83 Pitt Street, Sydney

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS, LTD.
SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering Castings M.-W.-1273

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY, N. S. W.
(Continued)

The HOOVER

It Beats As It Sweeps As It Cleans
Authorized Distributors in All States
JOHN S. DRYSDALE
State Building, Market Street
SYDNEY, N. S. W.
Sole Australian Agent

Australia's Finest Store!

DAVID JONES'
Australia's most modern Department Store—the Store that serves over 4 million people annually, and in whose Restaurants almost 1½ million people are served with Lunch or Morning or Afternoon Tea each year.
SYDNEY CASTLEREAGH, ELIZABETH & MARKET STS.

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Movie Signal Lights

'David Copperfield' Hits Top Note In Bringing Dickens to the Screen

Babbitt (First National)—Denatured version of Sinclair Lewis's satire on western small city people. Guy Kibbee and Aline MacMahon.

Babes in Toyland (Metro)—Laurel and Hardy in Victor Herbert's operetta. Funny nursery tale except for the bogeymen, which may frighten small children.

Baboona (Fox)—An airplane trip with Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson over African jungles, showing wild animal life in great variety, and stressing the humorous side of the adventure.

Bordertown (Warner)—Paul Muni as a Mexican youth, reared in poverty, whose background spoils his chance of becoming a lawyer, and who returns to the humble life after adventures as a gambler's employee that indirectly result in two persons being killed. Hashed movie ethics. Reaches the summit of cheap sensationalism in Bette Davis's hammy-hysterical performance as the gambler's spouse. She snuffs him out in an effort to attract the attention of the Mexican youth. He is played with power by Muni. The cast includes Margaret Lindsay, Robert Barratt and Eugene Pallette.

By a Staff Artist

W. C. Fields as Micawber in "David Copperfield."

Behold My Wife (Paramount)—Wastrel marries an Indian girl to revenge himself on his parents, and she proves a success in society. Sordid, synthetic hokum. Gene Raymond, Sylvia Sydney.

Bright Eyes (Fox)—The irresistible Shirley Temple in a routine melodrama about a winsome orphan who is treated unfeelingly by grasping guardians. No crooks in this one. James Dunn and Charles Sellon. Good airport scenes and a senseless motor mishap to get Shirley's mother out of the story.

Broadway Bill (Columbia)—Frank Capra's fresh directorial treatment lifts out of commonplace this story of a man who deserts his wife and business to follow horse racing. Warner Baxter, Myrna Loy, Walter Connolly, Helen Vinson.

Charley Chan in Paris (Fox)—Warner Oland again as the Chinese detective, now solving the mystery of a bond forgery, with homicidal trimmings. Run-of-the-mill melodrama, apart from the ingenious plot use of an interchangeable impersonation by the two chief crooks. Contains an indefensibly violent apache dance. Mary Bryan should reconsider her new Helen Morgan make-up.

The Church Mouse (Warner)—A grub of a secretary turns into a butterfly and wins her employer's romantic interest. Surprise. Laura LaPlante. Neatly directed. English setting.

Clive of India (Twentieth Century)—With Ronald Colman and Loretta Young projected as foreground personalities, the history of the winning of an empire for England by a fiery clerk with a genius for bluff and daring becomes largely a background setting for the domestic affairs of Clive and his lady. The best scenes show him as a soldier and in his hour of humiliation in the House of Commons. Some persons will warn their friends away from this film because of the needlessly shocking closeups in the battle scene.

The County Chairman (Fox)—Will Rogers in the congenial part of a politician of 30 years ago, risking the success of a campaign for sentiment's sake, but winning in the end, with many a laugh along the way and an old-fashioned movie chase for a snapper. Evelyn Venable, Berton Churchill, Stepin Fetchit.

David Copperfield (Metro)—The films hit their top note in this transference of Dickens to the screen. The casting is beyond quibble with W. C. Fields as Micawber, Edna May Oliver as Betsy Trotwood, Freddie Bartholomew as young David, Frank Lawton as David the man, Lionel Barrymore as Mr. Peggoty, Roland Young as Heep, and Lewis Stone, Basil Rathbone, Jessie Ralph, Una O'Connor, Herbert Mundin and other choice selections in the character that crowd the long story. Endless care has been taken with costuming, sets and atmosphere. The film runs 133 minutes, too long for those who do not know their Dickens and might not mind if the whole episode of kittenish Dora were omitted.

The Little Minister (Radio)—Katharine Hepburn in Barrie's romantic story of village life in Scotland long ago.

The Lives of a Bengal Lancer (Paramount)—After trying for years to get Francis Yeats-Brown's story onto the screen as he wrote it, a practically new yarn was evolved. The result is a capital rendering of the heroic tradition of British soldering in India. Laughs and thrills tread on each other's heels in this tale of soldiers three, done by Gary Cooper, Franchot Tone, Richard Cromwell, with Guy Standing, C. Aubrey Smith and Douglas Dumbrille in other roles, and Henry Hathaway doing a real cinema job as director.

Man of Aran (British-Gaumont)—Stirring and beautiful picture of the struggle of the Aran Islanders to wrest a living from the sea.

Mystery Woman—The missing papers, plots and counter-plots, several men slain, but the hero's honor as a Frenchman saved. Rip-snorting fillum. Mona Barrie, Gilbert Roland, John Halliday.

One Hour Late (Paramount)—Joe Robinson as a clerk croons to the stenographer, Helen Twelvetrees, and their boss Conrad Nagel, almost upsets the romance.

The Mighty Barnum (Twentieth Century)—Free fantasia on the early career of the great showman, whose character is altered to fit Wallace Beery's stock characterization of a well-intentioned booby. Spectacular sentimental farce, at no time noticeably in good taste. Adolph Menjou, Janet Beecher.

The Night Is Young (Metro)—Deserving of a long rest is the story of the prince who must marry a title though he loves a ballet girl. Anyway, Evelyn Laye is a prima donna. Ramon Novarro, Edward Everett Horton, Charles Butterworth.

Romance in Manhattan (Radio)—Chorus girl befriends an immigrant youth who is illegally in the United States. Sprightly comedy scenes and lively finish in the style of the old silents when most films were built for a big effect at the end. Ginger Rogers, Francis Lederer, J. Ferrell MacDonald.

The President Vanishes (Paramount-Wanger)—The subject of warmakers reduced to the trickeries of a mystery story. Arthur Byron, Edward Arnold, Osgood Perkins, Edward Ellis, Janet Beecher.

The Silver Streak (Radio)—Topical subject of the streamline train handled as if it were a 1915 slapstick farce. Opportunity for a tribute to a great tradition ignored. On the record run from Chicago to Boulder Dam the best spoken line is "This isn't railroading, it's insanity." William Farnum, Sally Blane, Charles Starret, Irving Pichel.

Straight from the Heart (Universal)—Racketeers in politics, sentimental reform for a finish. Blah. Roger Pryor, Mary Astor.

Sweet Adeline (Warner)—Musical comedy of the nineties, with Irene Dunne singing sweetly in a beer garden. Jerome Kern's music and 1895 jokes by Oscar Hammerstein 2d. Donald Woods as the hero looks as if he disapproved of the whole business. Best retort: "The show must go on!" "Why?" Good dance numbers.

A Wicked Woman (Metro)—Mady Christians, interesting Viennese actress, as a mother who suffers enough for three.

The White Cockatoo (Warner)—Whodunit yarn for mystery thriller addicts. All the gooseflesh tricks are pulled. Jean Muir as an orphan in a French hotel nearly robbed by scheming proprietors. May scare the children. Ricardo Cortez, Minna Gombel and Walter Kingsford.

The Monitor's Guide to New Films Appears Each Saturday.

Automobile Code Loyalty Praised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAKERSFIELD, Calif.—Officials of the National Automobile Dealers' Association have notified H. F. Galion, secretary of the Kern dealers' group, that the Bakersfield trading area has been designed the "Whitest code spot" in California.

F. W. A. Vesper, president of the association, issued the following statement:

"The continued thorough organization of dealers and their support of code provisions, in which a vast majority believe, will mean continued increase in business for 1935. The activities of dealers directly affect factory production, and benefits derived from the elimination of cutthroat competition will be reflected in greater production and greater employment all along the line."

Moodie Submits Papers Defending His Eligibility

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 26 (AP)—In a surprise move, Gov. Thomas H. Moodie Wednesday submitted to the House photostatic copies of naturalization papers and land records of his stepfather in response to a demand by the Assembly that he produce proof of his citizenship.

Governor Moodie made his presentations to the House on the eve of hearing of nonresidence charges in the Supreme Court on the question of his eligibility to serve as Chief Executive. The majority members of the House demanded proof of citizenship 13 days ago and voted impeachment against Governor Moodie five days ago.

Northern Pacific Ry Co.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—Northern Pacific Railway Company has ordered six de luxe light-weight coaches from the Pullman Car & Manufacturing Company, it is announced.

Daily Features

The position of the apostrophe in "at his wits' end" depends on the person.

So conversation is a lost art! Try waiting for a telephone booth.

Yucca Jim

Self-Made Folks

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

I HAVE an acquaintance which admits real free he is a self-made man. I have been associated with several such in my time, an' in every case I been forced to the conclusion that they was real considerate in shoulderin' the responsibility. In fact, all of these self-made parties I have seen gives me the impression that they might have done a sight better if they had been willin' to accept a little advice an' assistance. When we are dependin' on makin' ourselves, ridin' roughshod over everybody else, why we are pretty likely to get a little too much self in the mixture. If one of these self-made parties would stand off an' view hisself through the eyes of his neighbors, why he might lose some of his brag. Bless our hearts, I guess we would all be better off for acceptin' a little kindly an' constructive criticism occasional. Our friends is likely to see things about us that we, ourselves, might overlook.—*Yucca Jim.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Acts—Not *Aks*; sound the *t*, *Akts*.

"Amen" (Rev. 3:14)—Preferably long *a*, *A'-men'* (both syllables stressed, *e* short).

Ananias—*An-a-ni'-as* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*, third as in *account*, *i* long; secondary stress on first syllable).

Chastisements—The accent is on the first syllable, *chas'-tiz-ments* (*a* and *i* short, *e* as in silent).

Corinthians—The *o* is as in obey, *Ko-rin'-thih-anz* (each *i* short, *a* as in *account*).

Damascus—*Da-mas'-kus* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second short, *u* as in *circus*).

Eyesalve—*I'-sahv* (long *i* and two-dot *a*) is Webster's preference. We believe, however, that a survey of current cultured speech would show intermediate *a* as in *ask* prevails in "salve."

Ezekiel—Preferably three syllables, *E-zeek'-yel* (first *e* as in *create*, *ee* as in *feet*, second *e* as in silent).

Inexhaustible—*In-eg-zos'-tib-b'l* (each *i* and *e* short, *o* as in *orb*; secondary stress on first syllable).

Jerusalem—End it *-lem*, not *-lum*. First *e* is as in *create*.

Laodiceans—*Lay-od-ih-see'-anz* (first *a* as in *chaotic*, *o* and *i* short, *ee* as in *feet*, second *a* as in *account*; secondary stress on second syllable).

Matthew—*Math'-u*, not *Ma'-thoo*.

Plenteous—Three syllables, *plen'-te-ous* (first *e* short, second as in *create*, *u* as in *circus*). Not *plen'-chus*.

Prophetically—The *o* is as in obey. End it *-kal-ly*, not *-kly*.

"The one"—"One" begins with a consonant sound (*w*); therefore, the definite article is sounded without any trace of long *e*.

Version—The new Webster's gives ample authority to those who would pronounce this word *vur'-zhun*, rather than *vur'-shun*.

Waters—*Wau'-terz* (*au* as in *haul*, *e* as in *maker*).

Wholly—*Hole'-ly*.

Vote on "Pontius"—The two-syllable *Pon'-shus* has so far enlisted 35 supporters; the three-syllable form *Pon'-tih-us*, 146. Record your preference on a postal card. The information is of value to the publishers of Webster's.

Vote on "impious"—Readers who favor the second *i* long (thus relating the word to "pious") so far total 155; *im'-pih-us* has only 10 advocates. Record your preference on the "Pontius" card.

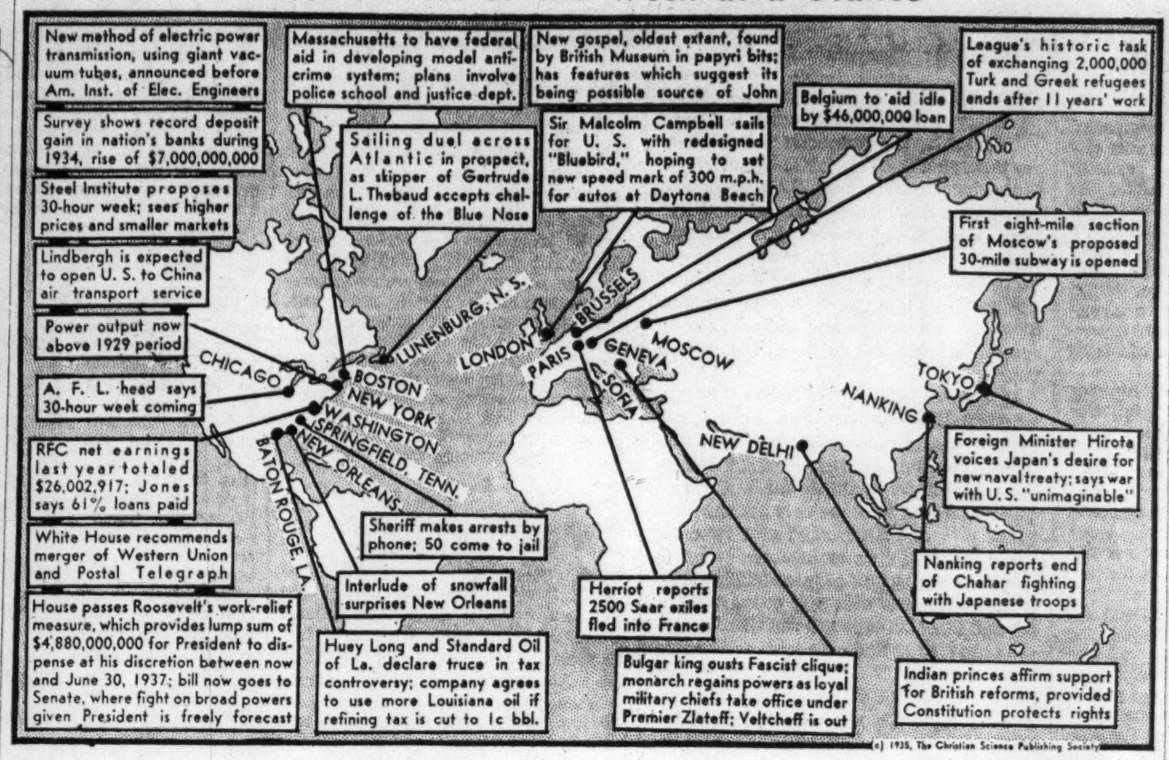
Brevities

Punch: The loss of an attaché-case containing undelivered speeches was reported the other day. They were understood to be of no value to anyone but the owner.

Punch: "Even in the busiest time the resources of the Post Office are not strained," says a writer. This also applies to the ink.

El Paso World News: Troubles, like babies, grow larger when nursed.

World News of the Week at a Glance


New method of electric power transmission, using giant vacuum tubes, announced before Am. Inst. of Elec. Engineers
Massachusetts to have federal aid in developing model anti-crime system; plans involve police school and justice dept.
New gospel, oldest extant, found by British Museum in papyri bits; has features which suggest its being possible source of John
League's historic task of exchanging 2,000,000 Turk and Greek refugees ends after 11 years' work
Belgium to 'aid idle by $46,000,000 loan
Survey shows record deposit gain in nation's banks during 1934, rise of $7,000,000,000
Sailing duel across Atlantic in prospect, as skipper of Gertrude L. Thebaud accepts challenge of the Blue Nose
Sir Malcolm Campbell sails for U. S. with redesigned "Bluebird," hoping to set new speed mark of 300 m.p.h. for autos at Daytona Beach
Steel Institute proposes 30-hour week; sees higher prices and smaller markets
First eight-mile section of Moscow's proposed 30-mile subway is opened
Lindbergh is expected to open U. S. to China air transport service
Power output now above 1929 period
A. F. L. head says 30-hour week coming
RFC net earnings last year totaled $26,002,917; Jones says 61% loans paid
White House recommends merger of Western Union and Postal Telegraph
Sheriff makes arrests by phone; 50 come to jail
Interlude of snowfall surprises New Orleans
House passes Roosevelt's work-relief measure, which provides lump sum of $4,880,000,000 for President to dispense at his discretion between now and June 30, 1937; bill now goes to Senate, where fight on broad powers given President is freely forecast
Huey Long and Standard Oil of La. declare truce in tax controversy; company agrees to use more Louisiana oil if refining tax is cut to 1c bbl.
Herriot reports 2500 Saar exiles fled into France
Bulgar king ousts Fascist clique; monarch regains powers as loyal military chiefs take office under Premier Zlateff; Veltcheff is out
Nanking reports end of Chahar fighting with Japanese troops
Indian princes affirm support for British reforms, provided Constitution protects rights
Foreign Minister Hirota voices Japan's desire for new naval treaty; says war with U. S. "unimaginable"
CHICAGO
BOSTON
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
SPRINGFIELD, TENN.
NEW ORLEANS
BATON ROUGE, LA.
LUNENBURG, N. S.
LONDON
BRUSSELS
PARIS
GENEVA
MOSCOW
NEW DELHI
NANKING
TOKYO

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Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FACTS about the BIBLE

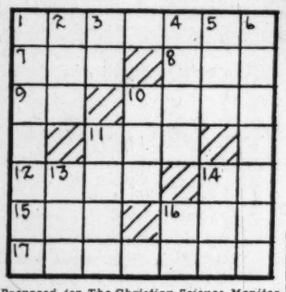
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Lazarus the Beggar

IT IS of interest to note that the parable concerning the rich man and Lazarus is the only one in which a proper name is used. For this reason some have supposed that Lazarus was a beggar well known to the Way-shower's hearers; but in view of the significance so often attached to names in our Bible, many hold that Lazarus (literally, "God has helped"—a form of the Hebrew *Eleazar*) was simply employed to signify any humble, God-fearing Jew who relied on God's help, as opposed to the proud and arrogant "rich man" (Luke 16:19).

Still others have sought to identify Lazarus the beggar with Lazarus (the brother of Martha and Mary) whom Jesus restored to life (John 11:44), because of the statement attributed to Abraham in the parable, "neither will they be persuaded, though one rose from the dead" (Luke 16:31).

Crossword Puzzle No. 59



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Traveling company
7—Self
8—First woman
9—Musical note
10—Low
11—Tree
12—River duck
14—Greek letter
15—Silkworm
16—Short, stiff piece of wire
17—Slavish

Down

1—Covers with wax
2—Grow old
3—An international language
4—To turn to another course
5—Humming bird
6—Planet
10—Nothing
11—Free from clouds
13—Sooner than
14—Unit of length
16—Jumbled type

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Remember?

When nearly every family had a carriage stone out front, the easier to step up into the old buggy; and the youngsters gathered around it in the evenings and told stories?

—*M. K. S., Cleveland.*

When expressmen would race their teams to the firehouse, the winner earning the right to tow the fire engine to the fire?

—*N. C. W., Walla Walla, Wash.*

Quotation for Today

I FIND the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand, as in what direction we are moving. To reach the port of heaven, we must sail sometimes with the wind, and sometimes against it; but we must sail, and not drift, nor lie at anchor.—HOLMES.

Chow Chums

Daddy Chow Seems to Believe in Being a Pal to His Offspring, as Frank S. Wilton Comments, in Submitting This Picture to the Monitor Camera Club.

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

To Scold Is to Swear

THEY laid a water-pipe in the road at the place where I and Keturah go in Summer; and the soil was stubborn and rocky. And when the men came for to dig, I took a Spade and digged for a little time in the trench with them. Likewise did I with the Pick and the Crowbar.

And the men said, Thou canst do work such as we do save it be only in one thing. For if we strike more Rock than we expect, or if the water flow into our trench, or if peradventure it cave in so that we have to dig it out again, canst thou do thy part of the Swearing?

And I answered and said, I will do it all.

And they said, It is liable to be a Large Contract.

And I said, Even so, I will assume it. All the Swearing that this job requireth, leave it to me.

And when the ditch caved in, or the water stood in the trench so that they had to pump it out, or they struck rock and had to blast, then did they say one to another, Swear not: for that is Safed's job.

And thus it came to pass that no Swearing was necessary, but only Muscle and Pumps and some Dynamite.

Now I considered how many people there be who swear by the use of Profane words, or by the Slamming of Doors, or by Scolding; and I thought that it would be well if there might be appointed an Official Swearer for all such like occasions, and that he should consider the matter carefully before Swearing or Scolding and see if some other way would answer just as well. For if the digger strike rock, and must use Dynamite as well as swear, he might as well use Dynamite instead of Swearing. And if Kindness will do the work instead of Scolding, then is the Scolding wasted or maybe worse.

Therefore am I open to Employment wherever there is need, to take the responsibility of all the Swearing and all the Scolding that shall be required, and if it be left to me, there will not be much of either.

For there is a lot of wasted Swearing and Scolding: and to scold is to swear.

What They Say

Waste

"Enforced idleness is a criminal waste which government should not permit and a free people cannot endure."—*Robert M. La Follette.*

Summed Up

"Unemployment insurance is cheaper than relief because preparedness is superior to planlessness."—*Senator Robert F. Wagner.*

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Diced Vegetables

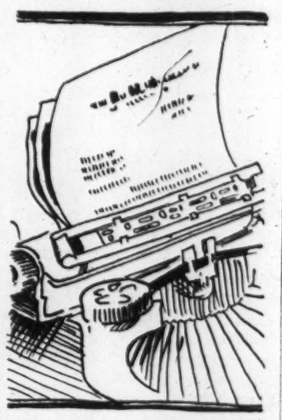
ONE of the shops in a market here is displaying a large supply of 10-ounce cellophane bags filled with diced fresh vegetables, which sell "like hot cakes" at 10 cents a bag.

The sign reads, "Fresh every day"; and the bag I purchased, bore out the assurance. A young woman at my elbow said, "I bought one yesterday, and am back for another." In my bag I found carrots, turnip, parsnip, celery, cabbage, green pepper, Brussels sprout, a cluster of broccoli, a clump of cauliflower, mushroom, and at the top a spray of parsley. The cellophane was folded over neatly at the opening, fastened down with a band of inch-wide white gummed paper, on which was printed the required net weight with a rubber stamp.

For home use in soups, aspic salads, etc., this should be a welcome time saver, and for one who rooms, it would provide an inexpensive, simply prepared fresh salad. The idea should work to good advantage in any place where food is sold.

Laura S. D.

With the Inventors



Typewriter Erasing Shield

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT typist has not wished for some means of erasing mistakes more easily and accurately? Now there appears the answer to that need—a surprisingly efficient erasing shield, on which Fred H. Gibson, of Westwood, N. J., has received U. S. Patent No. 1969603. The shield, pierced with holes of varying lengths which may be adjusted over the letter or word to be erased without disturbing the rest of the line, slides back and forth inside a horizontal frame. Furthermore, the unperforated back of the frame slips underneath the sheet of paper to hold it in place, and to keep the pressure of the eraser from making unsightly blurs on the carbon copy.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Will to Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

A YOUNG man who had had but little work for over two years, was facing another period of idleness. Noticing that a neighbor had started to paint his house, the young man went over and offered to help him. The offer was accepted and the help was given several times. This led to some work on a public works project. The pay was small, and the work hard; but the young man had a family and with gratitude he made it a point to do what work he could obtain.

One morning, before the contractor arrived, the young man, who had had some electrical experience, saw something that needed attention, and he did the job. The contractor was so pleased that he transferred him to the electrical work. This meant steady work which was not so hard, and with pay almost doubled.

Daily Anecdote

Jefferson and Grant

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

JOSEPH JEFFERSON, whose Rip Van Winkle was a classic of the stage, had a very poor memory for faces and names. He once told the following story about himself:

"I was coming down in the elevator of the Stock Exchange Building, and at one of the intermediate floors a man, whose face I knew well, got in. He greeted me very warmly at once, said it was a number of years since we had met, and was very gracious and friendly. But I couldn't place him for the life of me. I asked him as a sort of feeler how he happened to be in New York, and he answered, with a touch of surprise, that he had lived there for several years. Finally I told him, in an apologetic way, that I couldn't recall his name. He looked at me for a moment, and then said, very quietly, that his name was U. S. Grant."

"What did you do?" asked the friend to whom he was relating his experience.

"Do?" asked Jefferson. "Why, I got out at the next floor, for fear I should ask him if he had ever been in the war."

In Lighter Vein

Identity

Manager (to neglected diner): "Can you identify the waiter who started serving you, sir?"

Diner (indicating place): "Well—we've got his thumb-prints!"—*Pearson's.*

His Experience

Two women were waiting for a bus, which was nearly full when it came along.

"Room for one inside and one on top," said the conductor.

"But surely you wouldn't separate mother and daughter."

"I did once," replied the conductor, as he rang the bell, "but never again."—*Tit-Bits.*

Job for the Translator

One of the best stories I have recently heard is that told by Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, warden of New College, Oxford, and former secretary of education, speaking at a Teachers' Conference at the Guildhall, London, the other day. He said that a friend of his, a great Greek scholar, when visiting a women's college in the United States, was asked whether he would do the institution the compliment of translating their college motto into Greek. He most courteously agreed and then asked what the motto was. It was placed before him and he read the words: "Pep without purpose is piffle."—*H. W. Peet in "The Churchman."*

Willie's Answer

Schoolmaster: "Now, Willie, if the earth's axis is an imaginary line, can you hang clothes on it?"

Willie: "Yes, sir."

Schoolmaster: "Ha, ha. That's good. And what sort of clothes, Willie?"

Willie: "Imaginary clothes, sir."—*Pearson's Weekly.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Program Subject to Change*

By CARMACK

The Gloom Chasers wanted to have their usual get-together today but it was pretty chilly sitting in the snow-
So we moved out into the street where most of the snow had been plowed away—
But that wasn't so good either - every few minutes a car would come whizzing along and we'd have to scatter in a hurry —
So we adjourned and went for a hike around the neighborhood—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

The Quest for Justice

The World's Week

MUCH of the world has been engaged during the last seven days in endeavoring to determine exactly what is just and right under various sets of disputed circumstances. "What doth the Lord require of thee," asked the prophet Micah, "but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" and humanity has often found that in order to do justice and to recognize what is true mercy it is indeed necessary to walk humbly in the line of man's highest light.

Engaging perhaps the greatest number of reading eyes in the week's news was the trial of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, charged with murder of the Lindbergh baby, a trial which reached its climax in testimony apparently tracing the kidnap ladder to the defendant's hands and in Hauptmann's taking the witness chair to deny all guilt. While the case for the prosecution is necessarily circumstantial, it is impressive as an example of what modern methods of investigation can do.

Meanwhile another court of justice, the highest in the United States, was the focus of awed attention, particularly in the financial centers, as the nation awaited the ruling of the Supreme Court on the gold clause cases. This attention holds, although the decision involving the largest masses of wealth and some of the most important interpretations of the Constitution that have come before this powerful tribunal will not be handed down for at least another week.

Whether the United States after years of hesitation shall finally take part in the international effort to apply judicial processes to disputes between nations is at issue in debates in the United States Senate over adherence to the World Court. Here is an effort to apply on a broader scale the codes of law which have supplanted the dueling code between individuals.

But not all justice is arrayed in the robes of the judiciary. Economic justice is a pressing concern of the legislative and administrative sides of government. With committees holding hearings on his program of economic security through social insurance, President Roosevelt has further called the attention of Congress to proper planning of land and water use as a matter of justice to present populations and to posterity. NRA officials have continued to struggle with the complexities of shaping a permanent organization to increase the reign of fairness in business competition.

In Europe the world has watched as a question of justice the aftermath of the plebiscite in the Saar which gave that rich region to Germany. What would be the treatment of the small minority of 46,000 who voted against return? A Monitor correspondent reports from Geneva that the number of refugees leaving the Saar is smaller than anticipated and that part of these are émigrés from Germany proper along with genuine Saarlanders. In or out of the Saar, a high sense of justice will suggest that none should suffer persecution for honest convictions peaceably expressed.

Moving eastward, the week has seen King Boris of Bulgaria re-established with a Cabinet more to his liking than the Georgieff Government, which had all but taken away his powers. Whether the new and more monarchist regime of Gen. Petko Zlateff more justly represents the aspirations of Bulgaria will now be seen.

And in the Orient the world again witnesses effects of the failure to date of its machinery of international justice to meet the situation when a newly aroused nation rises and stretches itself in an old continent. The annual speech of Koki Hirota, Japanese Foreign Minister, voiced the desire for a new treaty to supersede the Washington Nine-Power Treaty which his Government recently denounced. Almost at the same time, a new thrust of Japanese arms into the Chinese Province of Chahar emphasized afresh the need for a diplomatic approach that will undertake to settle Oriental and Pacific questions on a basis of reason and equity rather than of conflicting prides and force.

It would be perhaps an artificiality to assume to trace the thread of a quest for justice through so many diverse events of a busy week were it not that this thread appears in nearly all the activities of mankind in almost any week. And what better guidance for this quest is there than the advice that human justice should pattern as closely as it can the justice of the Ruler of nations. The Psalmist says, "The statutes of the Lord are right, rejoicing the heart: . . . the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

Merry-Go-Round

THE following is reprinted from the New Yorker, which, with the addition of its own deft observation, reprinted it from the New York Times. We submit it as our short editorial for today:

MORE INTOXICATION,
CITY RECORDS SHOW

ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS INCREASED
DURING TEN MONTHS OF REPEAL

OFFICIALS ARE PLEASED
—*Headlines in the Times.*

We'll round the corner yet!

And we'll have staggered right back to where we were before!!

Needed: Alarmists for Peace

THOSE excitable people, the American jingoes, are getting excited. Those theorists, the American isolationists, are indulging their fantasies again. Those professional haters, the yellow press, are stirring up hatred and fear again. Why? Is the United States about to be attacked by enemy forces? No. The cause of all the excitement is an impending decision of the nation—after nearly fifteen years of careful consideration and the erection of special safeguards—to join the World Court.

It matters not that this is an institution wholly in line with American traditions in seeking the amicable adjudication of disputes. It matters not that eminent Americans helped to establish the Court and have served on it. It matters not that five Presidents of both parties and virtually every national civic or business group in the country have recommended American membership. Nor that fifty other nations, big and little, have joined the Court without reservations and without fear of losing their sovereignty. Nor that the United States would not be bound by a decision and could block even the giving of an advisory opinion. The jingoes, the isolationists, the yellow journals are alarmed. And unfortunately they are spreading fear.

With scare headlines and broadcasting blasts they are playing upon the latent fears and suspicions of all Americans who can be made to believe that the only way to keep out of war is to keep out of cooperative efforts to prevent war. For these alarmists are not the men or the newspapers who display any enthusiasm for peacemaking. They are rather those who picture all other nations as tricksters or military monsters, seeking only to entice the United States into their clutches.

Of course if they wish to preach hatred and suspicion that is their privilege. We would ourselves defend their freedom—if not their license—of speech. There is no international libel law and no check even upon misrepresentations—save the intelligence of the American people. These forces have the aid of the Hearst chain and of the most widely followed preacher of resentment on the radio. They are making an intense campaign to build up political pressure that will sway borderline senators and accumulate the one more than one-third necessary to block approval by the Senate. In Washington they have organized a "brain trust" that meets nightly. They are mobilizing every available weapon to swing the vote that is expected Tuesday.

The jingoes, the isolationists and the yellow press are thoroughly alarmed. President Roosevelt has lent his support to the Court, declaring that this "movement to make international justice practicable and serviceable is not subject to partisan considerations." Opponents cannot count on partisanship; both parties have urged American membership. But they can count on fear, hatred, suspicion and ignorance.

And on apathy. If the United States were in danger of slipping into a war, peace lovers by the million would arouse themselves to active measures to support peace. Joining the World Court would definitely align America on the side of legal processes rather than military might in the settlement of international disputes. It is time that Americans who believe in reason instead of force became alarmists enough to give proof of their love of peace by making sure that their Government give its own proof in official action.

Democracy in Education

GREAT BRITAIN has passed the halfway line in her great experiment in democratic education. More than 50 per cent of British elementary school children over the age of eleven are now in reorganized senior schools, and their number increases every month.

The distinctive feature of these schools is that they contain only such children over eleven as will not be proceeding to secondary schools by means of scholarships. Formerly these children, who form the immense majority, were kept in the same school as those younger boys and girls who were training for the scholarship examinations, and their interests became, perhaps inevitably, subordinated to the interests of the latter.

Thus, even in its most democratic branches, English education, until the reorganization scheme was adopted, was essentially aristocratic; it was, in effect, operated primarily to meet the needs of exceptional children — whether exceptional in birth, position or ability.

But now the average child—the child who leaves school at fourteen—is gradually moving to the center of the picture. These senior schools are designed especially to meet his needs, to fit him for the conditions he will encounter on going out into the world, and to make him feel that he is a person of importance, of promise, and of potential service. Before the reorganization process yields its full benefits, it is probable that larger school staffs and better equipment are necessary; and these will come in time. But even now it is evident that the new system is a success.

Women War on War

Book News of the Day

AS IF to refute specifically Mussolini's latest glorification of war—which appeared, ironically enough, in the publication called International Conciliation—a symposium called WHY WARS MUST CEASE (New York: Macmillan. $1) makes its timely appearance. It is the work of eleven women—unless one counts editing play. Carrie Chapman Catt, Jane Addams, Mrs. W. Brown Meloney, Mary E. Woolley, Emily Newell Blair, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Judge Florence E. Allen, Dr. Alice Hamilton, Florence Brewer Boeckel and Dorothy Canfield Fisher wrote the words down, and Rose Young scratched them out. It was ten to one, so there is something left for Mussolini to answer in his next contribution to international conciliation.

* * *

What every woman knows intuitively, these women have documented as thoroughly as 156 pages will permit. The crown jewel of dictatorship has many facets. Politics, economics, racial antagonism, artificial nationalism, private greed, public hysteria, are just a few. Its setting, elaborately tooled by propaganda, is ignorance. This book should help to melt away the ignorance to which the war appeal can fasten itself. The writers have reputations for knowing what they are talking about. Only here and there will the reader hesitate over a controversial statement, or a doubtful conclusion.

It is possible to trace many of our difficulties—the crime situation, the business slump, taxes, physical deterioration of large sections of the world's populations—directly or indirectly to war. One should beware, among these convincing pages, of imagining he can see the root of all evil. War also is an effect, not the one big cause, of human shortsightedness. If the outlook of the book in this respect seems a little distorted, it is due not so much to absence of recognition of this fact, as to emphasis on the dire and too durable consequences of war.

* * *

It is appropriate that a group of thinking women should thus concern themselves with war. As an early chapter quotes from Lord Balfour's observation in 1917, "Behind every man in the trench, there are ten persons making it possible for him to stay there, and at present seven of the ten persons are women." And what war does to children must range women against it, as another chapter makes clear. Then, too, war's ability to "ennoble" peoples—for which the Italian Premier extols it—is well summarized in a quotation from General Ludendorff: "All the means to weaken an enemy nation become legitimate. By killing women and children, for example, one destroys future mothers and eventual defenders of the country." An ideal that might be expected to have a peculiar appeal for peoples already long "ennobled" by war experience. C. W. M.

Chance for a Farmer

THE commission agent was looking dubiously over three crates of eggs when the truck drove up to the door. It looked like the truck of an up-to-date grocer. It was as shiny as polishing could make it. You expected to see a delivery boy in smart uniform step out of it. But when the door swung open a pair of overalled legs appeared. Atop the overalls a suede jacket. Not a uniform, but as clean and smart as the truck. The face was alert, intelligent.

The commission agent remarked, "Now you'll see a farmer who should be advertised as a model."

For the first time the name on the truck drew attention. In gold letters it declared "Hillside Farm," and underneath in smaller letters, "Quality Always."

"Ask him about the story about quality," the commission agent suggested.

From a Sketch by Lester Hornby.
© 1924 Little, Brown & Co.

Faneuil Hall and Quincy Market

The newcomer brought in two crates of eggs. The commission agent lifted the cover of one and drew a sharp glance out of the blue eyes.

"I'm not questioning," the commission agent smiled. "I just wanted to show a stranger how eggs should be sent to market. He stood back to allow a view of brown eggs, large, uniform, the sort of eggs that would halt any housewife in her shopping stride.

"It started with the strawberries," said the man from Hillside Farm. "I bought a place out there. I sank all my spare cash in stock and a strawberry patch. I figured on the strawberries for my first real cash crop. I banked on those berries. Afterward I found out that every farmer in the county was doing the same." He flashed an engaging grin. "Farming, like everything else these days, is a highly competitive business."

He swung himself on a high stool as he went on. "When I began to pick I saw that I was up against it. All along the road the farmers were selling berries for 15 cents a box. At wholesale they only brought 10. I was beaten. At that price I stood to lose money. And I couldn't afford to lose.

"I rode all the way to town, looking at every roadside stand. They were all alike. They all had berries to sell. When I got to town I saw a big sign advertising a line of canned goods. I asked about that line in the store and found it sold a few cents a can above the ordinary run of canned goods.

"I began to do some thinking right there in the store. There was an overproduction of berries. Even at 15 cents the farmers around me were not selling the whole of their output. Tons of berries would be thrown away or canned before the season was over. Which of mine, I asked myself, would go that way?

"Then I thought of the canned goods. The fellow who advertised them made a claim for quality. His price simply bore out his advertising. I decided to advertise, in the only way a farmer can advertise.

"I made a rush call on a box factory. On the way I gave my farm a name. Before that it was just a farm. When I got the boxes there was the name, printed on every box, 'Hillside Farm,' and underneath, 'The Pick of the Crop.'

"I went home and fixed up my stand with the name of the farm and the slogan I've tried to live up to since, 'Quality Always.' Then I used a little common sense. I put three or four rows of ordinary berries on the end of the stand, the run of the field in ordinary boxes and priced them at 15. The rest of the stand I filled up with fruit that had been picked over, all culls and undersized berries taken out, looking very fancy in the new boxes. I priced them at 20 cents. Then the people began to arrive.

"I sold all my berries at a profit. But the biggest profit to me was in the lesson I had learned. Oh, it wasn't all smooth sailing. It takes work to build up quality. It took a long time to work my flock of laying hens into strains that produced larger eggs even if the quantity was less. But I'm on my way. I'm making a living when a lot of other farmers are having tough sledding."

He considered the question that came to him thoughtfully. "What if everyone did it?" Then the smile again. "But they won't. It's too hard work.

"Just the same," he said, "I've got a theory of my own about all this talk of overproduction. Farmers have come to look on everything they grow as salable. When I began to look into quality, I found that I had to throw away a big percentage of my stuff. The culls and inferior stuff had to come out to be utilized as by-products.

"I've got an idea that if all the farmers did the same there would be a huge hole made in their overproduction. Right now their prices are kept down to a great extent by the inferior mixture they leave in. When they dump unsold products, they dump the quality stuff along with the inferior. If any manufacturer in the country tried to do business on that basis, he'd go bankrupt his first season."

The commission agent watched him swing into the shiny truck and drive down the street.

"You've heard him," he said. "You'll find a hundred others ready to tear his arguments to shreds. But he's got something that these fellows can't show. He has account books that show no red ink.

"A better chance than the others?" He shook his head smilingly. "He came out here about four years ago. There was a big mortgage on his place. He had very little ready cash. He may not have removed the mortgage. I don't imagine he has yet. But no one is chasing him for back debts. And the farm isn't the same as when he moved onto it. In this year 1935 he is that which most people don't believe exist, a prosperous farmer. He gives the credit to his slogan 'Quality Always.' Some say it is due to his shrewdness. To me both claims sound like the same one."

He turned about to face another farmer with three crates of eggs. There was a long period of bargaining and argument. When the farmer went out with a little more money than the other fellow had received for his two crates of quality the commission merchant gazed after him shaking his head. "I'd like to see what would happen," he said thoughtfully, "if all the farmers in this section were like our 'Quality Always' friend. I've got an idea that I'd build up quite a reputation in the city." B. F.

North . . South . . East . . West

Still Somewhat Primitive

By Frank L. Perrin

WE OF the north country, whether or not we need it, occasionally discover that mankind's boasted mastery of mundane things is still far from complete. All the wonderful devices contrived to assure uninterrupted communication and travel have convinced us that we are approaching an era of infallibility and the uninterrupted utilization of things about us. And then along comes, without warning, an engulfing snow blanket, shaken and driven before a bitter wind, and roads and streets are buried and made impassable. The entire routine of business and social life is interrupted. For millions of persons the world is turned topsy-turvy overnight.

Whittier, in his "Snow Bound," painted charmingly a picture familiar to everyone who has experienced an old-time New England winter. The people of the prairie country west of New England somewhat less complacently regard the experiences brought in the trail of the blizzard. There, unlike in the eastern sections, barns are not annexed by sheds and passageways to the houses. Mills and stores are miles from the remote farms, and zero temperatures are more frequent.

* * *

But there is a delightful picturesqueness about it all which would charm those who have never experienced such a storm as that which recently buried the northern areas of the United States. It is a challenge to that supremacy which has been boasted and which is not to be yielded. And yet how crudely do we go about it in the effort to conquer the silent intruder! The majesty of the phenomenon seems to overawe us from the outset.

New Yorkers recall the historic blizzard of the winter of 1888. That, they tell you, surpassed in intensity and stubbornness any storm ever experienced. New Englanders recall the year 1898, a decade later, and the storm which brought the sinking of the steamer Portland. These are two outstanding chapters of what are accepted as unavoidable disasters. A newer generation will recall as vividly and as impressively the storm of January, 1935.

I wonder if the picturesqueness and the challenge which these manifestations bring do not reconcile us too often to their hardships and inconveniences. The spirit of adventure and the efforts even of futile conflict seem somehow to dull the desire to overcome or escape what might, reasonably, be outlawed and thus avoided. There is a promised dominion which has not yet been definitely and determinedly claimed. The primitive or philosophic in us quiets or condones, while our better understanding of the realities inspires us to a more complete realization of a harmonious whole.

The winter storm which rages in its blind and impotent fury on land and sea seems to shriek in defiance of all law. It is articulate and boastful only because it would be vain to endeavor to be subtle or ingratiating. We bend before it or seek to escape it, chuckling a little as we admit its overmastering impudence. In times when it has gained momentary mastery we label it as chief public enemy, forgetting the less ostentatious and less assertive foes about us.

* * *

Do we listen that we may discern more disturbing but less apparent manifestations of discord in the world about? Into the consciousness even of men and women who delve deeply into the less obvious phases of existence there has come an increasingly clear realization that in mental causation lies the origin of all physical manifestation. Perhaps not until some tomorrow will these students and thinkers admit that they have become convinced that the storm cloud, at first no larger than a man's hand, is the objective manifestation of thought. But if that is found, tomorrow, to be true, it is true today and has always been true.

The war against the accumulated flotsam and jetsam piled up by the elements symbolizes, in somewhat less alarming form, the accumulated grievances left as a result of mankind's wrong thinking. Gradually, hopefully, ways are being sought and found to make unnecessary these occasional and too frequent resorts to destructive warfare that these windrows of tares and deadwood may be consumed. War's processes are destructive and costly. Even the modern power-equipped snowplow serves only to clear our paths and highways and make possible a return to our daily activities. Without human hatred there would be no wars. Without blizzards there would be no need of snowplows.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Waste of Vivisection

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Everyone may read in medical magazines the details of the useless, frightfully cruel experiments on 1000 dogs a month made by vivisectors in Chicago medical laboratories.

The thousands of members of antivivisection societies of this country are working to get legislation making it a felony for vivisectors to commit cruelties in a laboratory that would, by our present laws, punish them with heavy fines and jail sentences if committed outside those closed doors.

The following facts ought to be carefully weighed by all intelligent people: Last year, over 6,000,000 animals underwent tortures in the medical and biological laboratories of the United States, 95 per cent of them without any anaesthetics whatever. Yet, according to the recent summary by the newspapers of the "progress of medicine for 1934," the so-called "benefits" gained by all this vivisection were several dubious serums to add to the 1000 already foisted upon a credulous public, and a few "guesses" and "theories" of which we shall probably never hear again, if history repeats itself.

Truly a tragic record of the fruitless agonies of millions of living creatures and the waste of salaries and upkeep of these laboratories.

(MRS. C. N.) ALICE K. MILLARD, President,
Erie County Anti-Vivisection Society.
Buffalo, N. Y.

The Wide Horizon

'The Thunder' in the Making

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

BEFORE January 1, 1935, it is unlikely that one Englishman in a million, or one journalist in a hundred, knew the name of Thomas Barnes, the greatest English editor of the nineteenth century. On New Year's Day The Times—for many a decade it was unnecessary to write The (London) Times—celebrated its 150th birthday by issuing a special illustrated supplement and publishing a first volume called "The History of The Times. 'The Thunderer' in the Making. 1785-1841." Other volumes will follow. The outstanding interest of this volume is its revelation of the personality and achievements of Thomas Barnes, the first real editor of The Times and, with every allowance for the work of other men, its real maker.

I did my first bit of work for The Times in the early winter of 1892 while still a student in Berlin. In the summer of 1896 I entered its regular service as a foreign correspondent, and, thanks to the confidence of my chiefs, learned a good deal about its inner workings before I joined its home staff in November, 1913. The traditions of the Walter family, whose members were long its principal owners, and the Delane tradition, were fairly familiar to me. But not until I had been some months in the office, and had been appointed foreign editor, did one of my colleagues whisper, with bated breath, the heretical disclosure that The Times had really been made by Thomas Barnes, whose name, for some mysterious reason, was almost unknown.

* * *

Now he has his due—and I rejoice exceedingly. He did all the things that a great editor of an independent newspaper should do. He made his journal "a national institution" by never letting it sleep on its laurels. He fought for worthy and unpopular causes, he was no respecter of persons, he was utterly fearless, and he was big enough to keep other big men around him, consulting them, sometimes taking their advice but, in the last resort, relying on his own independent and incorruptible judgment. If he made and backed some governments and opposed others, it was always with a single eye to the public good. And he enjoyed one inestimable advantage—to a degree in which few editors can have enjoyed it—that of being his own master.

This fact sheds luster on John Walter 2d, son of John Walter, the "logographic" printer who, on January 1, 1785, produced the Daily Universal Register as a sort of side show and changed its name to The Times three years later. In his way John Walter 2d was nearly as great a man as Thomas Barnes, for a little man would never have had the insight and the pluck to put Barnes in supreme control.

The two men worked together. Between them they created The Times, and redeemed English journalism from its low and discreditable estate. But if Barnes could not have had his fling without Walter, The Times might never have been more than a struggling news sheet without Barnes. In his hands it became "The Thunderer."

* * *

If I write of Barnes with admiration, it is perhaps for the reason that I, too, have had some experience of what can be done with a great journal when its editor is untrammeled and works on the principles which Barnes upheld: but that is another story. Yet it helps me to understand how The Times, under Barnes, taught England to combine freedom with stability by restoring the regular and balanced working of the party system, how it smashed the old Toryism, fought the "parish bastilles" for honest poverty that were set up by the cold-hearted Poor Law of 1834-35 (of which the effects have only now been swept away), and doughtily sustained the cause of Roman Catholic emancipation. If, as J. L. Garvin puts it, "In his style of writing he (Barnes) was like nothing so much as a heavyweight pugilist with a classical education," his blows went home.

The Times has rendered good service to British journalism, and incidentally to itself, by issuing so frank and well-written an account of its earlier history. The lessons it teaches are sorely needed at a moment when a large part of the press of Great Britain has fallen on evil days. More than one owner of the "popular" newspapers which run after huge circulations by nonjournalistic devices, seems to imagine, in the folly of his heart, that newspapers and their editors need be little more than channels for the glorification of proprietorial whims. I can imagine what Thomas Barnes, were he alive today, would write of them. I fancy, too, that he would put to good use the mechanical and pictorial facilities which they mishandle, and that—as Marshal Foch once assured me Napoleon would have done with the technique of modern warfare—he would have knocked his bewildered critics and opponents head over heels. In the things that really matter he would be what he was a century ago, caring little what might be said or thought of him, careful only that his paper should be in the vanguard of all sane and humane causes.